

# Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor  
Jani Revier, Administrator

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT  
Executive Office of the Governor

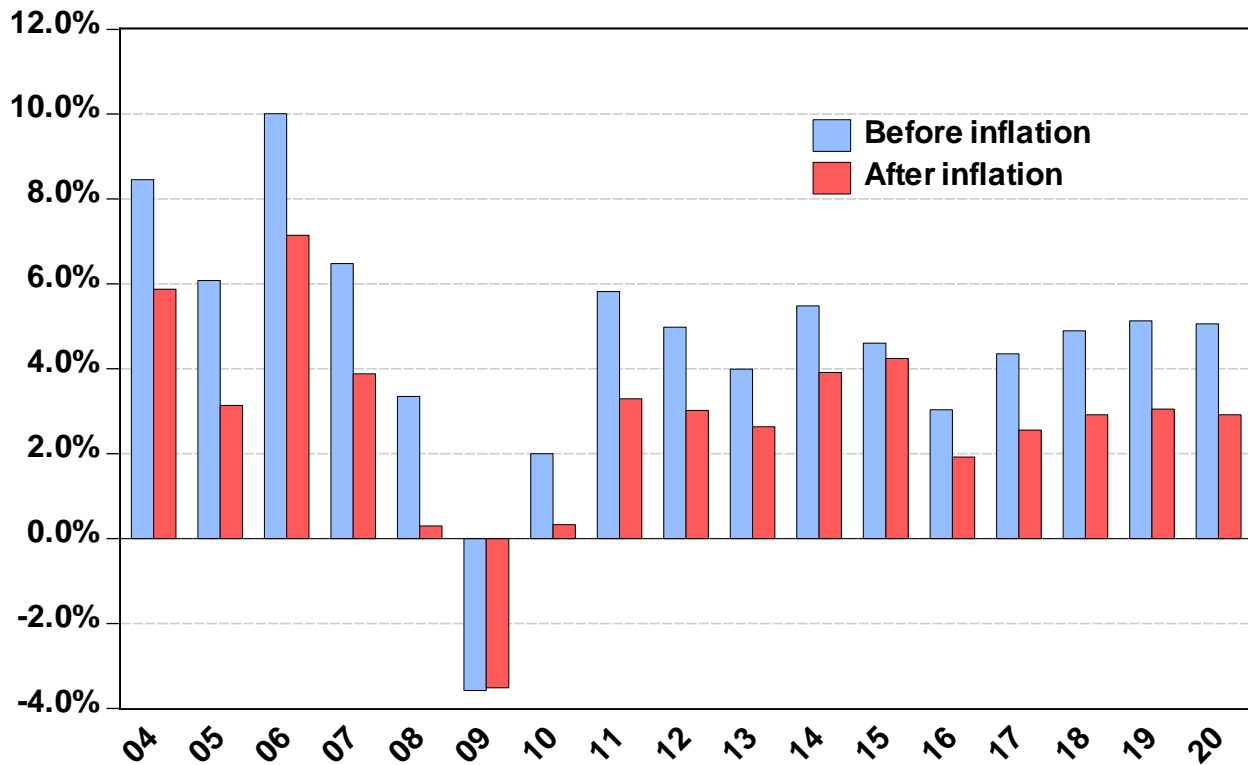
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- Forecast 2016–2020
- Trend Job Growth: Where's Normal?
- Alternative Forecasts

## Idaho Real and Nominal Personal Income Growth





**IDAHO  
ECONOMIC  
FORECAST  
2016–2020**

State of Idaho  
C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER  
Governor

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## INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the November 2016 IHS Economics baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on the September 2016 IHS Economics baseline national forecast.

Traditionally, the January edition of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* showcases a graph of nominal and real personal income within Idaho on its cover. As this year's graph shows, moderate growth going forward is forecast. While this graph records the sum of all contributions from all Idaho earners, it does not divulge how much of this growth is due to underlying population growth. Going forward, Idaho's population expands in the vicinity of 1.5% each year of the forecast, so the average wage increases will be smaller than the percentages in this graph.

## FEATURE

*Trend Job Growth: Where's Normal?* by Rhys Bidder, Tim Mahedy, and Rob Valletta, discusses the job gains needed to maintain what a consensus of economists view as a healthy unemployment rate in the face of demographic and labor force participation rate trends. Such job gains are called trend job growth. They look at three demographic groups, among which participation rates for the young (16–24 years of age) have been the most dynamic since 2000, and consider the effects on trend job growth by (a) holding total labor force participation rates fixed, (b) holding demographic cohort participation rates fixed, or (c and d) having prime and younger workers gradually increase their participation rates. Figure 3 in the article summarizes their findings in these four cases. Among the article's insights is whether recent employment gains are healthy and what expectations can be for healthy gains going forward. The authors work within the Economics Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

## FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. IHS Economics examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of global economic turmoil, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. Three of these forecasts are included in this report.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the United States are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Details are provided for every year from 2003 through 2020 and for every quarter from 2013 through 2018. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the third quarter of 2016.

Descriptions of the IHS Economics US Macroeconomic Model and the IEM are provided in the appendix. Equations of the IEM and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

## CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Labor provides monthly historical employment data that are seasonally adjusted and converted to quarterly frequencies by the Idaho Division of Financial Management. The historical data through 2015 have been benchmarked by the Department of Labor, but the data set also contains nonfarm employment estimates through the third quarter of 2016. Personal income estimates in this report were released by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on September 28, 2016. This release includes the first estimates for the second quarter of 2016. This is the most current data available, and it is included in this *Forecast*.

Readers with any questions should contact Greg Piepmeyer at (208) 334-3900 or at [greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov](mailto:greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov).

**Idaho Division of Financial Management**  
304 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0032

**Economic Analysis Bureau**  
Derek Santos, Chief Economist  
Greg Piepmeyer, Economist  
(208) 334-3900  
[greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov](mailto:greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This forecast does not include quantitative values for the proposed policy changes by the incoming national administration and Congress.

According to the forecast, nominal personal income should have grown 3.0% for 2016 in Idaho, and 2017 should see this advance another 4.4%. Taking inflation into account, these advances are pared to 1.9% and 2.6%, respectively. Nonfarm proprietors should close 2016 with \$6.7 billion in income, while farm proprietors' incomes should total \$1.0 billion. Nonfarm employment advanced in 2016, with an expected final reading of 3.1%, but this is projected to record a more gradual 1.8% advance in 2017, then 1.9% in 2018, 2.0% in 2019, and 1.8% in 2020. Meanwhile, Idaho's population is expected to grow 1.4–1.5% per year throughout the forecast. Idaho saw nearly 12,800 housing starts in 2016, and 2017 should bring this to nearly 14,300, but they are likely to level off at 14,800 starts through the remainder of the forecast. Construction activity is spread through the state and through the economy. Retail trade, the main-street face of the economy, should grow from just under 85,000 jobs to more than 92,000 jobs by 2020, while wholesale trade employment should see a more modest 1,400-count expansion to 30,000 jobs by 2020. The service super-sector should see relatively stable job growth, advancing 2.7% on average each year of the forecast. Of course, the economy has a variety of trajectories: food processing continues to expand; mining employment in Idaho is expected to be fairly stationary, belying the mergers and acquisitions tumult at the corporate level; and government employment remains steady despite the state population growing more briskly than the nation. Altogether, though, the Idaho economy grows from 694,000 nonfarm jobs in 2016, through 720,000 jobs in 2018, and on to 747,000 jobs by 2020.

A preliminary measurement of 2.9% for real annualized GDP growth in the third quarter was replaced by a first revision of 3.2% before rising to 3.5% for the final reading, and this progression is a synopsis of the strength of the US economy in 2016. Going forward, per capita real consumer spending advances 1.6% on average until 2020 while real per capita disposable income advances 1.8% per year on average. Viewed from the lens of the Federal Reserve, the US economy has achieved full employment, so the Fed is resuming its monetary tightening in order to stay ahead of inflation. As measured by the consumer price index, core inflation is seen going forward at 2.2–2.3% throughout the forecast. Drilling in US energy fields appears to have turned the corner as energy prices have drifted higher in the second half of 2016. A development to watch is the impact of the strong dollar (at a 14-year high in value) on imports and exports. The important housing sector of the US economy is unlikely to be impacted in either direction by policies promulgated by the incoming President or by Congress. Nationally, nonfarm employment is projected to continue to advance, though gradually, averaging just a bit over 1.0% growth per year while the unemployment rate is expected to bottom out at an annual 4.6% in 2018–2019, a rate achieved for November 2016.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**JANUARY 2017**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>											
Current \$	14,964	15,518	16,155	16,692	17,393	18,037	18,564	19,408	20,274	21,144	22,024
% Ch	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%	2.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,784	15,021	15,355	15,612	15,982	16,397	16,649	17,016	17,388	17,762	18,126
% Ch	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	49,842	52,745	55,370	57,581	60,738	63,535	65,464	68,313	71,655	75,328	79,141
% Ch	2.0%	5.8%	5.0%	4.0%	5.5%	4.6%	3.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	48,361	50,637	53,268	55,241	58,249	61,287	63,741	66,542	69,807	73,450	77,200
% Ch	1.2%	4.7%	5.2%	3.7%	5.4%	5.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%
U.S. (Billions)	12,477	13,255	13,915	14,074	14,810	15,459	15,971	16,665	17,484	18,352	19,230
% Ch	3.2%	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	49,030	50,643	52,173	53,547	55,644	58,005	59,118	60,629	62,399	64,304	66,181
% Ch	0.3%	3.3%	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	4.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,573	48,619	50,192	51,370	53,364	55,952	57,563	59,058	60,790	62,700	64,557
% Ch	-0.4%	2.2%	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	4.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%
U.S. (Billions)	12,274	12,726	13,112	13,088	13,568	14,113	14,423	14,791	15,226	15,666	16,081
% Ch	1.5%	3.7%	3.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>											
Idaho	5,187	4,563	7,131	9,062	9,808	10,304	12,752	14,279	14,765	14,858	14,809
% Ch	-9.5%	-12.0%	56.3%	27.1%	8.2%	5.1%	23.8%	12.0%	3.4%	0.6%	-0.3%
U.S. (Millions)	0.586	0.612	0.784	0.928	1.001	1.108	1.152	1.226	1.320	1.390	1.454
% Ch	5.7%	4.5%	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	10.7%	3.9%	6.4%	7.7%	5.3%	4.6%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>											
Idaho	603,700	610,759	622,299	638,122	654,340	672,473	693,645	706,352	719,564	733,663	747,085
% Ch	-1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
U.S. (Thousands)	130,353	131,941	134,173	136,381	138,939	141,833	144,308	146,073	147,369	148,851	150,189
% Ch	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>											
Federal Funds	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	5.6%	5.8%
<b>INFLATION</b>											
GDP Price Deflator	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%
Consumer Price Index	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics**  
**Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016**

# IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JANUARY 2017

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>												
Current \$	18,282	18,450	18,651	18,874	19,087	19,297	19,522	19,726	19,949	20,167	20,384	20,597
% Ch	1.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,525	16,583	16,702	16,788	16,881	16,971	17,063	17,148	17,248	17,341	17,436	17,527
% Ch	0.8%	1.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	64,249	65,093	66,028	66,483	67,310	67,787	68,635	69,518	70,378	71,134	72,100	73,006
% Ch	0.1%	5.4%	5.9%	2.8%	5.1%	2.9%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%	5.5%	5.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	62,602	63,315	64,210	64,839	65,512	66,215	66,858	67,585	68,529	69,376	70,222	71,100
% Ch	2.8%	4.6%	5.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
U.S. (Billions)	15,740	15,893	16,047	16,203	16,381	16,573	16,758	16,947	17,174	17,382	17,586	17,796
% Ch	1.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	58,425	58,898	59,529	59,620	60,170	60,327	60,750	61,271	61,765	62,095	62,625	63,112
% Ch	-0.2%	3.3%	4.4%	0.6%	3.7%	1.0%	2.8%	3.5%	3.3%	2.2%	3.5%	3.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,927	57,289	57,890	58,145	58,563	58,928	59,176	59,567	60,142	60,560	60,994	61,464
% Ch	2.5%	2.6%	4.3%	1.8%	2.9%	2.5%	1.7%	2.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%
U.S. (Billions)	14,313	14,381	14,467	14,530	14,644	14,749	14,833	14,937	15,072	15,173	15,275	15,384
% Ch	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	12,156	12,182	13,019	13,652	13,710	14,095	14,531	14,781	14,610	14,684	14,814	14,953
% Ch	83.1%	0.8%	30.5%	20.9%	1.7%	11.7%	13.0%	7.1%	-4.6%	2.0%	3.6%	3.8%
U.S. (Millions)	1.151	1.159	1.138	1.158	1.180	1.212	1.242	1.270	1.291	1.310	1.329	1.350
% Ch	6.0%	2.8%	-7.1%	7.0%	7.9%	11.3%	10.3%	9.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.3%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	688,279	691,901	695,466	698,937	701,794	705,052	707,792	710,771	714,490	717,845	721,225	724,694
% Ch	5.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
U.S. (Thousands)	143,531	143,983	144,605	145,114	145,583	145,923	146,246	146,540	146,828	147,167	147,549	147,934
% Ch	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
Federal Funds	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Bank Prime	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%
<b>INFLATION</b>												
GDP Price Deflator	0.5%	2.3%	1.5%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Personal Cons Deflator	0.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
Consumer Price Index	-0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	3.4%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016**

## NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

IHS Economics, which produces the national forecast on which the Idaho economic forecast is based, published its November forecast of the US economy just prior to the US elections. Thus, this forecast does not include proposed policy changes by the incoming national administration and Congress. The April 2016 forecast will be based on IHS Economics' March outlook, which may have the first glimpses of the policy initiatives of the next administration and Congress. Implications for the economy will continue to develop as policy is created and enacted.

### **The Forecast Period is the Fourth Quarter of 2016 through the Fourth Quarter of 2020**

The US economy has been climbing from the Great Recession for six years, but recent data is suggesting an acceleration of this climb at the end of 2016. For the bulk of the forecast, IHS Economics sees a general deceleration in US growth, rather than an acceleration.

The US Bureau of Economic Analysis's (BEA) preliminary reading for real annualized GDP growth in the third quarter was 2.9%, but its first revision stands that figure at 3.2%. Within the early November IHS Economics forecast, the third quarter of 2016 would find real GDP growth at 2.9% on an annual rate. As with the BEA estimates, this is a stronger measurement than IHS Economics had initially seen. In September, IHS Economics foresaw a 2.4% advance, but had weakened this to 2.1% in October. In its analysis, two expectedly strong readings overshot even lofty predictions. An inventory correction contributed 0.61 percentage points towards growth. Net exports contributed 0.83 percentage points, marking the third quarter in which trade has been a net positive. A strengthening dollar will likely cut against international trade, and overseas markets are expected to record mild growth, so exporting is unlikely to sustain its third quarter performance going forward. Real GDP growth is predicted to be 2.2% for 2017 and 2018.

Guiding that prediction is consumer spending, which is forecast at 2.5% growth in 2017 and 2018. Consumer spending slowed from 4.3% annual growth in the second quarter to 2.1% growth in the third quarter, with a projection of 2.8% for the final quarter of 2016. Holiday sales are expected to rise 3.7% over 2015's value, which were in turn up 3.2% over 2014. These sales are defined much like back-to-school sales: each excludes autos, fuel, and food services. As a guide to interpreting these seasonal sales, the IHS Economics prediction in 2016 had been for 4.1% growth in back-to-school sales, but these sales came in at 3.9% growth. Online sales are expected to catch roughly \$1 out of every \$6 of holiday shopping; the previous year it was \$1 out of every \$6.50.

Spending on real core construction fell by a 2.9% annual rate in the third quarter. This broad measure, including housing, nonresidential construction, and governmental construction (but not mines or wells) was down 6.7% in the second quarter as well. National housing starts—a concept which counts each single-family domicile (for example, a duplex would count as two starts)—are forecast for 1.23 million in 2017, whereas 1.37 million had been envisioned in July, and 1.34 million had been forecast in September. This slowdown in construction is one of the main changes in IHS Economics' forecast, and it is somewhat in contrast to housing sales which remain robust. October sales hit a pace faster than any since February 2007. A supply of only 4.3 months of sales of homes were available on the market at that pace, with six months of supply typically considered a balanced market by Realtors.

Employment growth has averaged 180,000 jobs per month in 2016, exceeding labor-force expansion. The unemployment rate has remained relatively steady (near 4.9%) since June. The fourth quarter of 2015 saw the participation rate at 62.5%, but the October reading was 62.8%, a value achieved in seven months in 2016, and the participation rate for November was 62.7%. November's preliminary reading for US job growth was 178,000 jobs.

Bond markets priced in a December 14 rate hike of 0.25% for federal funds at the conclusion of the Federal Reserve's last 2016 scheduled meeting. The Fed then increased rates by that amount. Ten-year Treasury note prices have fallen, raising their yields from 1.86% on November 8, Election Day, to 2.3% just before Thanksgiving, to 2.4% by December 5, and on to 2.6% on December 15. Yields had been as low as 1.46% in June. US mortgage rates have also risen by a bit more than one half of a percent. Further monetary tightening in 2017 is forecast, with two rate increases in 2017 anticipated, though IHS Economics has indicated that three may be possible, depending upon fiscal policy.

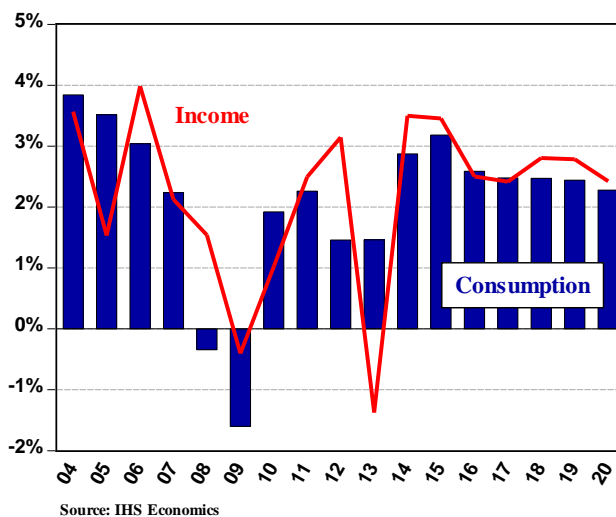
Real GDP growth for the US's major trading partners is thought to be only 1.8% on average for the next decade. Growth among other trading partners is expected to be double that value on average, but their strongest anticipated growth is only 4.1% in 2020. In these contexts, the projection for US GDP growth over the next three years is 2.2%, followed by 2.0% growth in 2020.

## SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

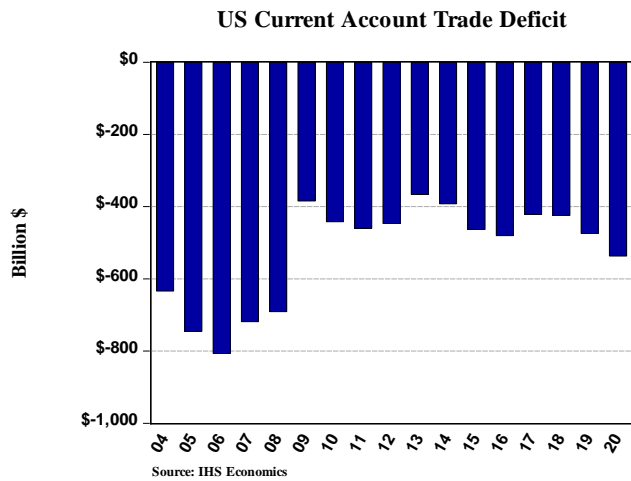
**Consumer Spending:** Consumer spending was 65.1% of GDP in 2000, then 67.9% in 2010, and it is currently at 69.2%. By 2020, real consumer spending is expected to represent 69.8% of the economy, so consumer spending is mightily important to the US economy. The growth of real consumer spending this year likely hit its high point of 2016 in the second quarter when it reached a 4.3% annual rate. The third quarter is projected to register at 2.1%, and the final quarter is now seen up a bit at 2.8%. Beginning 2017, consumer spending is seen at 2.2% growth, with the slowdown following a slowdown in real disposable income, which is expected to advance at an annual rate of 1.7% in the fourth quarter, compared with a 2.2% rate this past third quarter. Both 2017 and 2018 are expected to see total real consumer spending advance 2.5%. To compare

the 2020 and 2015 forecasts, average annual rates show a gently saving American: per capita real consumer spending advances 1.6% while real per capita disposable income marches 1.8% higher. Real household net worth climbs 2.7% while household monthly finance obligations grow 0.8%. Net worth is benefiting from recovery in the housing market as well as stock gains, but hampered by losses in the bond market. Broadly, Americans are within their means in terms of spending. Consumers markedly reduced their debt load from before the Great Recession. The debt load is a household's monthly finance obligations which include debt services and leases but not mortgages. The expected expansion of consumer debt ratios still leaves that ratio below its more typical range going back to 1995. American mortgage debt is also receding. Total mortgage debt is anticipated to decrease from 73.8% of aggregate disposable income to 69.7% from 2015 through 2020, which represents a 1.1% average annual decrease.

**US Real Consumption and Disposable Personal Income Growth**



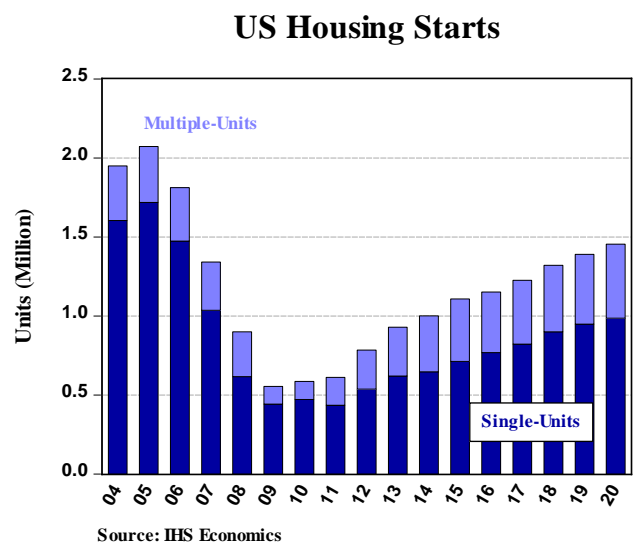
Reduction in debt loads and growing net worth may be contributing to consumer sentiment rebound. In November, the University of Michigan’s consumer sentiment index regained levels it had fallen from since May.



**International:** Political, and particularly policy, uncertainty still holds. Watchers of trade now have two large, known unknowns: the new administration and Congress begin in January 2017, and Brexit is scheduled to begin in March 2017. Uncertainty due to these has brought about money flight from emerging markets, as well as readjustments in relative values of reserve currencies. Rather than waning as previous forecasts anticipated, the US dollar has strengthened. To support the value of the peso, which has fallen in the wake of the US election, Mexico, with unemployment at 3.6%, increased its interest rate by fifty basis points after the US election, following a similar

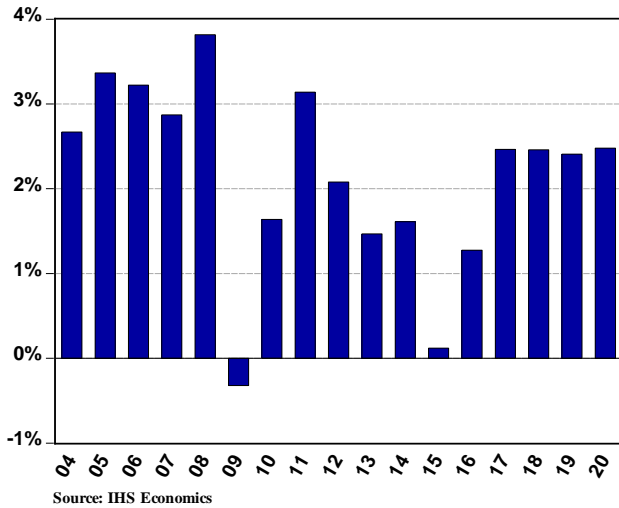
increase at the end of September. Until December, the Japanese yen had been among the strongest performers in 2016, up over 18% through October—it was still up 7% in mid-December. The yuan, which had strengthened against the dollar since China loosened its currency markets in 2010 (rising from 6.8 yuan per dollar to just over 6 yuan per dollar by early 2014), has fallen to 2010 levels. Effects of these value swings can be expected to show up in consumer markets in the medium term as prices and volumes adjust. National political upsets are widespread, as is financial difficulty. Italy’s constitutional reform was just rejected, leading to the resignation of the prime minister, while the world’s oldest bank, an Italian one, falters. After the ouster of Brazilian President Rousseff in August 2016, that country continues to wade through graft investigations and has lowered its own outlook for 2017 growth from 0.98% to 0.8%. South Korean protests of influence peddling have led to impeachment of its country’s president, and its shipping industry limps. Within IHS Economics’ forecast, the dollar strengthens in the short term and finally weakens beginning in 2018, but it remains above 2015 levels through 2020. Net trade remains in deficit throughout the forecast. It grows from -\$481.8 billion to -\$531.8 billion in 2020. Imports will grow much more rapidly than exports until 2020 when export growth enjoys its first full-year advantage over import growth since 2013.

**Housing:** IHS Economics finds that “the [US] election results hold no readily identifiable impact on the housing market.” A strong housing construction market should be present. Prices are advancing, interest rates for mortgages are still low, inventory is low, and the pace of homes going under contract is quick. Consistently, less than six months of inventory is available for sale. Rental vacancy rates were 7.1% in 2015, are 6.6% for 2016, and are projected to decrease to below 5.5% through the end of the forecast. Nonetheless, housing starts have followed a relatively flat path in the range of 1.1–1.2 million for the past year, and this is forecast until 2018



when a 1.3 million pace will finally be breached. Affordability of new housing is decreasing, but consumers have brought monthly finance obligations below 15.5% of disposable income for 2013–2016, whereas this value has more typically been in the 16.5%–17.5% range going back two decades. In addition, the current delinquency rate on mortgages is well below the average rate since 1979. Housing starts are predicted to be 1.23 million in 2017 and 1.32 million in 2018. New home sales, finishing 2016 in the region of 580,000, are expected to be 671,000 in 2017, rising to 716,000 in 2018. Existing home sales are expected to be in the range of 5.4–5.5 million over the next two years. All of this occurs within a mortgage environment predicting conventional 30-year loans to average 3.92% in 2017 and 4.66% in 2018.

**US Consumer Price Inflation**

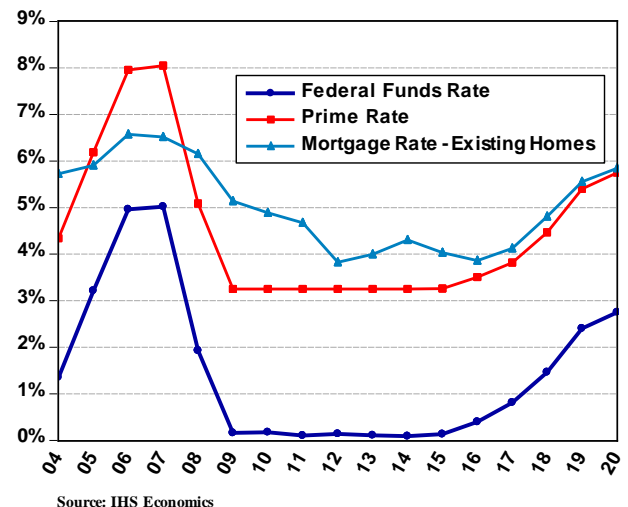


**Inflation:** As IHS Economics says, “A Trump presidency may entail a large increase in the US budget deficit due to more infrastructure spending and lower taxes. These factors would result in increased inflation and higher interest rates thanks to more government borrowing.” Since the election, the bond market has immediately anticipated higher inflation. It has raised yields by lowering prices. IHS Economics attributes that change to several policy aims of the president-elect. A remarkable feature of the recovery from the Great Recession has been how quiet inflation has been. The all-urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) has recorded the following increases from 2010 to 2015: 1.6%, 3.1%, 2.1%, 1.5%, 1.6%, and 0.1%. Going forward, within the forecast it is anticipated to be 1.3%, 2.5%, 2.5%, 2.4%, and 2.5% for 2016 through

2020. Accumulating these results gives 10.2%, which can be interpreted as the statement that \$100 dollars of goods and services today will cost \$110.20 by 2020. Within this broad measure of inflation are the volatile food and energy segments. The less volatile CPI for core inflation (excluding food and energy) has been and is anticipated to remain within a very tight 2.2–2.3% annual range. In 2020, total employment costs are expected to be 14.8% above the 2015 level. The most recent data is in line with these estimates. With low productivity, core inflation and labor costs rise nearly in tandem.

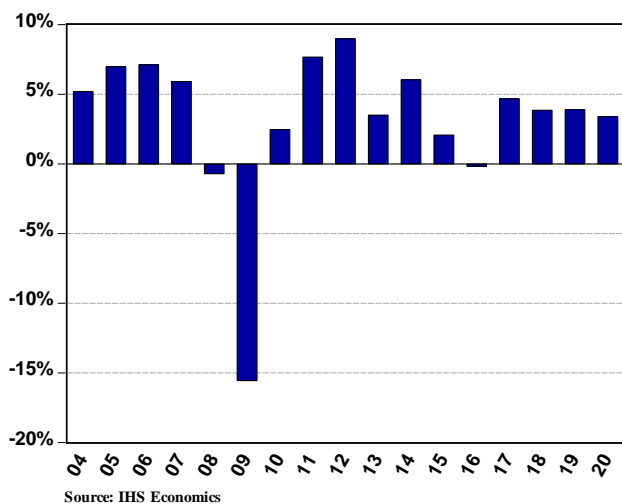
**Monetary Policy:** Markets bet that the Federal Reserve would not lift interest rates in September, and they were correct. Then they were certain of an increase of 25 basis points in the federal funds rate at the December 13–14 Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting; that rate increase was delivered by the FOMC. The November forecast of IHS Economics “assumes two rate increases of 25 basis points each in 2017 and three such increases in both 2018 and 2019. Thus, the federal funds rate will reach a long-term equilibrium of 2.75% in late 2019.” There is a growing divergence in policies by central banks. Japan is now targeting a zero-percent yield for its

**Selected US Interest Rates**



notes of a ten-year duration. The European Central Bank is undergoing quantitative easing, buying bonds on the open market until December 2017. The Canadian central bank is currently holding its rates steady at 0.5%. Mexico has raised rates by 1.0% in less than six months. China’s central bank rate is steady at 4.35%, but had been as high as 6.0% in 2014. British rate prognostications are subject to ever-present revision following the vote for Brexit, but since then, the Bank of England has only once cut its interest rate, by 0.25%. The differences in monetary policy may reflect the accumulation of different exits from the Great Recession as well as differing anticipated future courses. One consensus is that after years of monetary stimulus, the effectiveness of such interventions for furthering economic growth is diminished. While the US experiences a long stretch of full employment, the monetary tightening anticipated of the Federal Reserve is designed to normalize policy so that unconventional responses to financial shocks need not be the initial responses due to unavailability of conventional alternatives.

**Real US Business Investment Growth**



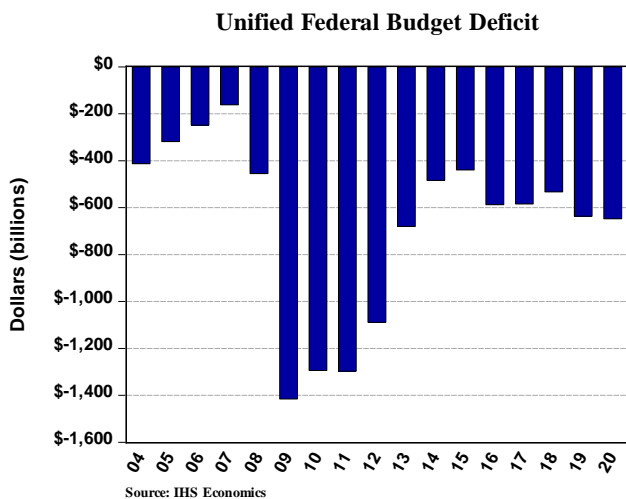
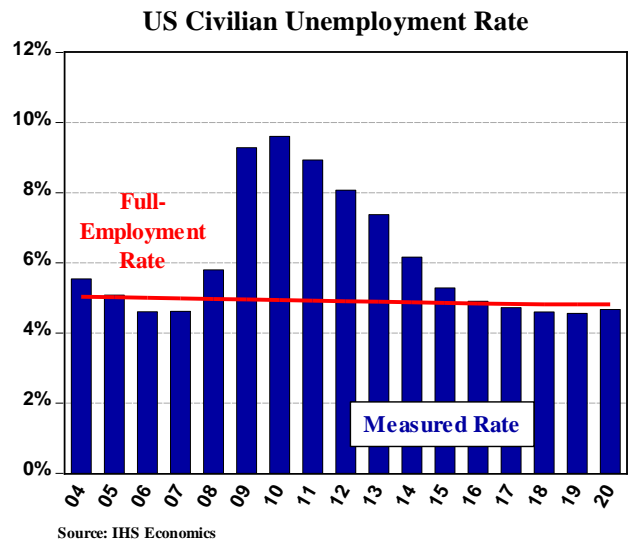
**Business Investment:** Real investment in equipment, which includes information processing, industrial, and transportation investments, has remained relatively fixed at a bit less than \$1.1 trillion per year since 2014. This will remain the case through 2017, and the round-up to \$1.2 trillion will only occur in 2019. There is an international component to business investment which should not be overlooked. IHS Economics finds that “although domestic demand for [all] equipment is down, shipments have declined mainly because of weak export demand.” That export demand may reflect two features: weakening overseas economies as well as the strong dollar—it is near a 14-year high, making US exports relatively more expensive. A broad slump in commodity prices, including weak farm products on record crops, is limiting domestic

construction and farm machinery sales. The evaporation of investment in oil field and mining equipment may be over. Viewed from the rig count, the corner has turned for oil field development and may be turning for gas. However, this count does not address two competing features: there is growing use of more complicated horizontal drilling in multiple directions from a single vertical well, and prices per foot are falling. Investment by oil companies in West Texas is buoyed by the understanding of a vastly larger economically recoverable reserve of oil there, acknowledged by the US Geological Survey this November. The market for leased construction equipment is broadening, and a large used market is now available. The lease market has also blossomed within the high-tech segment. Cloud computing is the recipient of a lot of investment. Amazon Web Services sees annual growth at 55%. For businesses, renting server time on the cloud can be more efficient than maintaining servers. Domestic information processing spending is expected to increase at a modest rate of just under 5% across the remainder of this decade. Intellectual property investment, now at roughly three quarters of a trillion dollars, had its real rate of growth average 3.9% since 2010, and it is anticipated to maintain that growth in the remainder of the decade. Returning to capital investment in equipment, 2020 will see real values climbing an average of 2.9% annually from 2015’s value.

**Employment:** In many ways, the US has achieved its full employment target, though the time to reach it was long. For most of 2016, the unemployment rate has been at 4.9%, and it is forecast to remain there through the year’s end. IHS Economics predicts 2017–2020 will show an unemployment rate in the 4.6–4.7% range. The monthly reading released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in November achieved



4.6% unemployment. By average annual rates, nonfarm employment growth was 2.4% for 2011–2015. The forecast has this at 1.1% for 2016–2018, and 0.9% for 2018–2020. Thus, the US is coming off its peak job-creation rate according to the IHS Economics forecast. Job gains going forward are expected to be around 1.4 million jobs for each of the next two years. Actually, there may be more reason for optimism. Measurement of non-traditional employment may be faltering, perhaps undercounting current 1099 workers within employment. People engaged in work as independent contractors receive IRS Form 1099 to detail nonemployee compensation rather than W-2s. The IHS Economics forecast sees manufacturing employment remaining stable in 2017 before growing gradually through the 2020 horizon, eventually adding 442,000 jobs to its current base of 12.29 million jobs. Construction employment grows each year, from 2016’s value of 6.7 million jobs to 2020’s anticipated value of 7.3 million jobs; that amounts to 2.1% average annual growth. Business services employment grows 2.8% on average, adding a total of 2.3 million jobs above its 20.2 million jobs in 2016. Retail and wholesale trade together add only 100,000 jobs by 2020, though they already have 21.9 million jobs. IHS Economics attributes this to the growing influence of online retailing.



**Government:** Real government spending on defense is a half-percent lower in 2016 than it was in 2015, and it is expected to be another 1.7% lower by 2020. Nondefense spending was up 2.4% over 2015, but it is expected to be only 1.2% above 2015 levels by 2020. Nominal federal receipts are up 0.7% for 2016 but are expected to be up 3.9% on average in the forecast. Adjusting for inflation, that value reduces to 1.6% average real growth. For the forecast, the federal deficit is consistently just over half of the total contribution for social assistance (that is, the deficit is just over half of all receipts for social security and Medicare taxes), but interest payments on the federal debt grow from 77% to 81% of the yearly federal deficit. By 2020,

the deficit is expected to be at \$792.3 billion. December 9 was a funding deadline for the government, and it managed another continuing resolution, with funding through April 2017. Bumping against the debt ceiling is not expected until March 2017.

## IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

### **The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2016 through the Fourth Quarter of 2020**

From July through October, Idaho's unemployment rate registered 3.8%, markedly below the national rate of 4.9–5.0% during that time. Nonfarm employment is set to record a value of 694,000 jobs for 2016, up 3.1% from 2015, and quite a bit ahead of the 1.7% advance expected at the national level. Idaho manufacturing employment recorded strong 3.7% growth in 2016, with nondurable manufacturing up by 4.3%. Construction grew even faster than last year's 7.2% pace by adding an additional 0.8 percentage points for 8.0% growth. Services increased payrolls by 4.1% and were pulled ahead by professional and business services (up 6.6%), as well as leisure and hospitality (up 5.7%). The large health and education subsectors continue to march ahead (up 3.8%). Trade is up again, but not a lot (0.5%). Idaho nonfarm employment growth is projected to be 1.9% on average through 2017–2020.

Growth in Idaho personal income is expected to be 3.0% for all of 2016. The forecast sees this up 4.4% the next year, ultimately growing 5.1% each of the final two years of the forecast. Taking into account expected inflation, these values represent real advances of 1.9% this year, 2.6% next year, and around 3% for 2019–2020. Sticking with dollars adjusted for inflation and using 2009 as the base year, Idaho's per capita personal income just passed \$35,000 last year, and it is expected to rise to \$37,200 by 2020. Corresponding national values are \$43,800 for 2015 and \$48,000 for 2020. Thus, Idaho's real advance of 6.1% does not match the 9.5% national advance, but Idaho's costs of living are not exorbitant, and some of Idaho's slower advance is due to large families. Nationally, the population advances 0.8% per year for each year of the forecast, but Idaho's advances 1.4–1.5% each year, with Idaho births up over 2.0% each year after this, compared with 0.6% on average for the nation.

Farm proprietors' income shrinks in this forecast, down 35.9% from the 2015 value (\$1.6 billion) to the 2016 expected value (\$1.0 billion). The record was \$1.8 billion in 2014 on high prices. The coming year is not anticipated to show much change in the gross, but 2018–2020 bring an advance totaling \$140.0 million over the roughly \$1.0 billion value expected in 2017. Nonfarm proprietors are seen garnering \$6.7 billion of income this year, moving on to a projected income of \$7.8 billion in 2020.

Idaho Department of Labor data finds regional disparity in the economic recovery. Madison County has a remarkably low unemployment rate (in the lower end of the 2% range), and the county has consistently had unemployment rates below those of the state, which have been below national unemployment rates, since January 2015. Adams and Clearwater counties have consistently registered unemployment rates above the national average since then. Disparity is visible at the industry level as well. As seen through growth, the food processing industry is quite healthy within the state, but some companies in the wood products industry have suffered. Construction is benefiting from business investment. Agriculture is diversifying with new crops and processing facilities. Semiconductors and electronics bring enormous revenue to the state, but employment gains are now few and far between for the sector.

The state employment market offers opportunities, provided some mobility is possible. Post Falls, Lewiston, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, and the Treasure Valley are seeking employees to fill vacancies. Under the forecast, Idaho's nonfarm employment increases 1.8% in 2017, 1.9% in 2018, 2.0% in 2019, and 1.8% in 2020, while per capita real personal income advances 1.1% in 2017, 1.4% in 2018, 1.5% in 2019, and 1.4% in 2020. This all occurs within the context of Idaho's population advancing 1.4–1.5% per year.

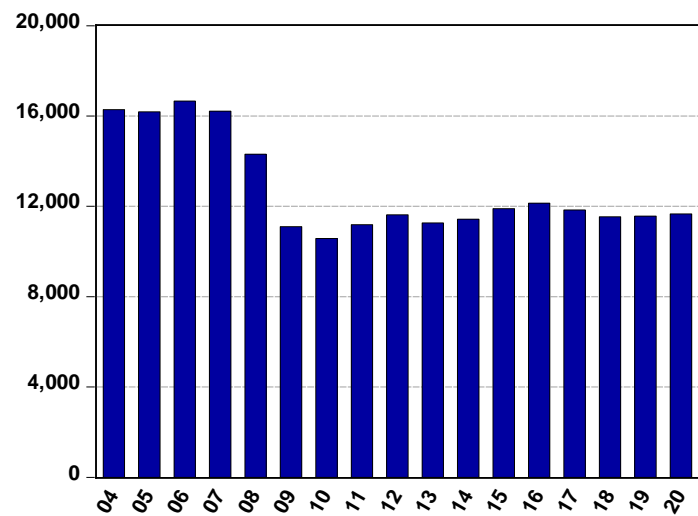
## SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Agriculture:** The 2016 Idaho Annual Statistical Bulletin, released by the US Department of Agriculture, shows continued strong harvests through 2015 for Idaho farms and ranches, even within the context of difficult commodities pricing. While Idaho’s number one rank among states in fall potatoes may be expected, that ranking is achieved for winter peas as well as trout. Other foods where Idaho typically finishes in the top three include milk, cheese, plums, hops, barley, peppermint, peas, and sugar beets. While national farmland decreased 1.5% across 2006–2015, Idaho farmland increased 1.7% during that time, though both scopes saw consolidation reduce the number of farms: a 1.0% decrease nationally and a 2.4% decrease within the state. Not all of the 2016 data is in, but pricing data is available for the first part of this year. Among the largest of Idaho’s crops, alfalfa pricing is down from 2012–2013 highs, and a similar story holds for wheat. Idaho’s overall potato prices have held up better compared with their recent 2013 high, down typically around \$1 per hundredweight, or roughly 10–20%, compared with the 25–30% drop in alfalfa and the 40–50% drop in wheat. Steer prices per hundredweight drifted down from \$130 to \$100 from January to October of 2016, but they have rebounded in November and early December towards \$120. Notable among developments is a 12.5% rise in rent associated with Idaho’s irrigated cropland over 2014–2015. In fact, both pasture and cropland values continue to climb within Idaho, bucking the national trend, where cropland has slightly decreased from 2015.

### Computer and Electronics Manufacturing:

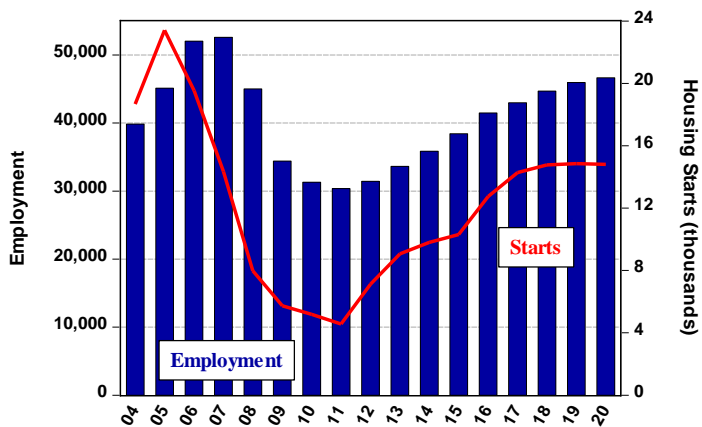
HP and Micron Technology led this sector’s growth in the 1990s. Employment nearly doubled from about 10,700 jobs in 1991 to a peak of 19,700 jobs in 2001—an average growth rate of 6.3% per year. This 9,000-job increase accounted for almost 70% of all manufacturing jobs created in Idaho over that period. This sector became the state’s largest manufacturing employer in 1998, but the global high-tech collapse at the start of the new millennium precipitated local job declines, and then came the Great Recession. By 2010, this sector’s employment was about 10,600 jobs, or slightly lower than in 1991. Idaho computer and electronics manufacturing employment is seen shrinking from 12,100 jobs this year to a low near 11,500 jobs in 2018, with a meek recovery to 11,700 jobs by 2020. ON Semiconductor, which has operations in Meridian, Nampa, and Pocatello, is designing and building semiconductor electronics products in Idaho. It is benefiting from the increased deployment of electronics within automobiles, and its 700 employees are matching that demand through capacity leaps, the thrust for which is productivity. It has earned an energy efficiency award from the state. Over 30% of Idaho’s international export value is attributable to this industry.

**Idaho Computer and Electronic Products Employment**



**Construction:** Housing starts nationally have not been quite what one would expect, but Idaho has seen nearly 12,800 housing units begin in 2016. A 1,500-unit boost to that is expected next year before growth in housing starts cools. Each of the years 2018–2020 should see around 14,800 housing starts in Idaho. Still, this represents a 2.0% average annual growth in the stock of housing units available within Idaho, which is strong given that the population is expected to increase only at a 1.5% average annual rate. Currently, the industry is doing well, and this case is bolstered by very strong building permit data

**Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts**

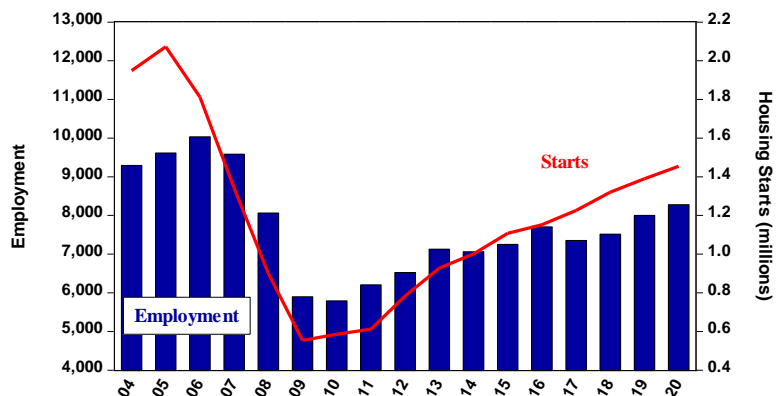


released in November. One potential headwind could be interest rates. Two weeks after the US election, mortgage rates increased over 0.4 percentage points. IHS Economics forecasts further rate increases in 2017. One compensating factor may be additional migration from more affluent states acting as infill. The same mortgage dynamic is at play nationwide, but migrants may bring additional equity, which would carry further with Idaho’s relatively low prices. Large industrial construction projects are underway, including refurbishment work at Dworshak Dam, water recharge pipelines in the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer, Simcoe Solar Project (20 megawatt capacity)

in Elmore County, and a new digester at Clearwater Paper in Lewiston. Large commercial projects include development near the Ten Mile Interchange in Meridian, adjacent to JUMP in downtown Boise, the Shoshone-Bannock Hotel & Event Center casino expansion, and Hagadone Corporation’s marine development at the confluence of Lake Coeur d’Alene and the Spokane River. In addition, many hospital construction projects are ongoing or beginning, including Kootenai Health’s expansions in Post Falls and Coeur d’Alene. Some projects currently rest upon agricultural strengths endemic to Idaho. In development are a sorghum processing plant in Parma and a hop pellet plant in Wilder, and newly opened is a quinoa processing facility in Driggs. With Idaho being one of the top hop states in the nation and a blossoming brewery state, the Wilder development could foster further local development. Currently, construction employs 41,500 jobs in the state, and this is expected to grow to 46,600 jobs by 2020. Most of that growth occurs by 2018 when 44,700 employees are expected to be in Idaho construction. Housing starts are currently at 12,800 units and should grow to 14,800 units by 2018, then maintain a value quite near there through 2020.

**Logging and Wood Products:** One major revision to the national outlook is a more modest expansion of the housing sector, and this duly slows growth in Idaho’s wood products industry. Employment gains in this sector may also be muted by the high productivity of Idaho’s mills. The forefront of today’s mill and logging work uses high technology at every step, achieving cutting-edge efficiency. There are fewer workers per unit of output, and there is more lumber extracted per unit of timber. Recent news has included the closure of two mills. Blue North Forest Products in Kamiah closed in the spring, and Tri-Pro Forest Products in Orofino closed this October. As of November 18, the Idaho Department of Labor has determined that the unemployment rates in the affected counties are: Lewis at 6.5%, Idaho at 5.6%, and Clearwater at 7.4%. These contrast with the state unemployment rate which has been 3.8% for August–November. The Orofino mill focused on cedar, and the Kamiah mill ran one shift per day. In contrast, Idaho Forest Group’s mill in Athol runs two shifts per day, processes 120 truckloads

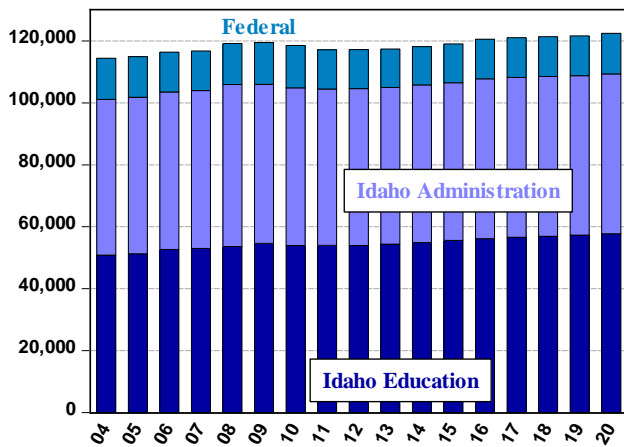
**Idaho Wood Product Employment and U.S. Housing Starts**



of timber per day on average, and works with several timber species. Lumber is a volume industry and is subject to low margins. Beyond the natural resource jobs in the sector, the Idaho wood products industry includes value-added subsectors such as trusses, cabinetry, and doors. There is expansion within these segments. Woodgrain Millwork has operations in Fruitland, where it is headquartered, and Nampa, where it produces doors. InteFrame Components is a truss manufacturer expanding in Nampa. Strength in Idaho’s economy should support these value-added subsectors. Over the next few years, exports will be challenged by both the stronger dollar and weaker foreign economies. The number of logging and wood product jobs is forecast to reach 8,300 jobs in 2020, roughly 600 more than are present this year.

**Metal Fabrication:** Metal fabrication is a sector which, like agriculture and food processing, is distributed throughout the state and links to several portions of the economy. Vista Outdoor is an integrated manufacturer of products for recreation, hunting, and law enforcement. In 2015 it acquired CCI Ammunition, a Lewiston-based manufacturer of ammunition going back to 1951. Howell Ammunition is in Lewiston as well. The ammunition industry is diffused throughout the state, including in small towns. Parker Productions makes hunting ammunition in Troy. Arco and Idaho Falls are on the ammunition map due to Hooker Tactical, a supplier to military and police organizations, nationally and internationally. Geared more towards the hunting and recreation side, Buck Knives has been a Post Falls manufacturer since 2009. Some metal fabrication shops, such as Idaho Equipment and Sheet Metal in Rupert, focus on food processing equipment but have line capabilities and capacity for metal parts production. Diversified Metal Products in Idaho Falls serves the nuclear, mining, and food processing industries. Yanke Machine Shop in Boise serves a broad set of customers, including aggregate (gravel) mines. These are some of the larger metal fabrication businesses, but there are many smaller firms as well, making tanks, chests, and gates, among many other objects. All told, the many employers in the metal fabrication sector contributed 5,800 jobs to the Idaho economy this year and are expected to employ 6,200 people by 2020.

**Idaho Government Employment**

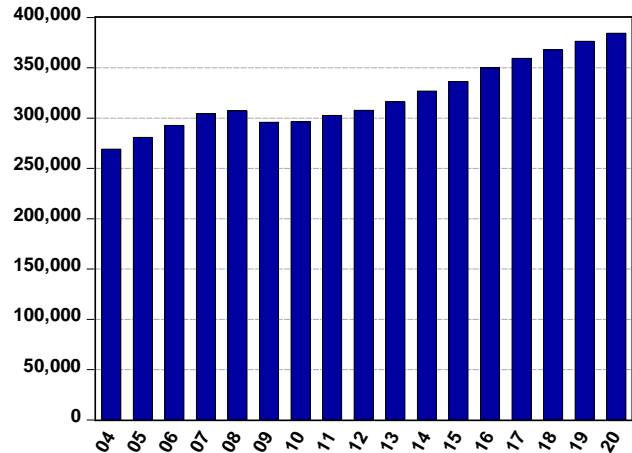


**Government:** Idaho’s government employment remains steady with slow growth even though the state population is growing more briskly than that of the nation. Idaho grows both through migration and through natural population growth, so not surprisingly, within the forecast, the educational portion of Idaho’s state and local government is likely to grow most quickly. How educational growth occurs within Idaho may depend upon the educational policy course charted nationally. Working with the best available data to date, by 2020, Idaho’s state and local educational employment is set to be 2.8% greater than in 2015, but Idaho’s non-educational government employment is forecast to retain its 2015 level. The current forecast is that federal government

employment nationwide is to increase by just 3.9% by 2020, but Idaho’s federal employment should expand 4.8% by then, half of which is due to the FBI data center in Pocatello. With up to 300 new permanent jobs (by late spring 2017), and with strong average wages, this addition will augment Pocatello’s economy. Buchanan & Edwards is following the FBI into the Pocatello job market; this private contractor provides technology services to government agencies and expects to have 50 local employees.

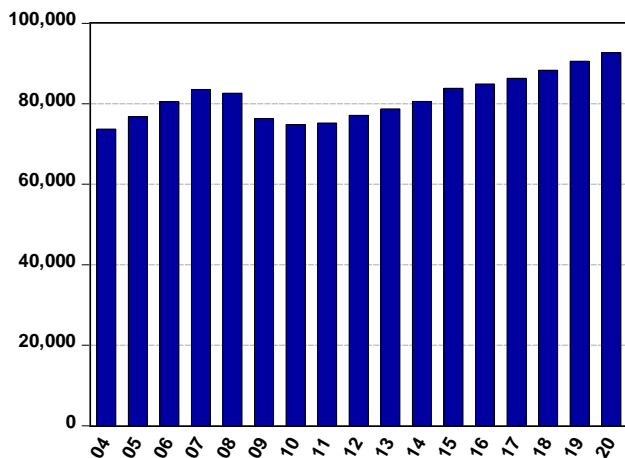
**Service:** The service sector is made up of the following categories: information; finance; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional and business; health and private education; leisure and hospitality; and other services. For every ten jobs in Idaho not directly tied to producing goods, six are found in the service super-sector. Health and private education, which had 97,300 jobs in 2015 and is the only sector to avoid job decreases during the Great Recession, is actually the largest service industry in Idaho. The health systems of St. Luke’s and St. Alphonsus, as well as BYU-Idaho, are among the state’s largest employers in this sector. Average growth through 2020 is seen at 3.4% for health and private education. The next largest service sector is professional and business services. Accounting, engineering, and veterinary services reside here, as do call center work, lawn services, and custodial services, exemplifying the diversity of service employment. Employment in the business service sector is expected to grow at a 3.5% rate on average across the forecast. Idaho’s leisure and hospitality industry is spread across the state: museums are in place in 42 of Idaho’s 44 counties, and there are over 130 golf courses in the state. Hagadone Corporation is one of Idaho’s largest employers; it has hotels in Coeur d’Alene, Bonner’s Ferry, and Moscow. According to US Census figures, the bulk of Idaho’s food and hospitality employment occurs with employers of 10–100 workers, and the most dominant part of that has 20–50 employees. Leisure and hospitality industries account for over 70,000 Idaho jobs throughout the forecast, and they are expected to expand at a 2.6% average annual rate, just slightly slower than the entire service super-sector. Across the service super-sector, job growth should advance steadily at a 2.7% average annual rate.

**Idaho Services Employment**



**Trade:** Trade employment should grow 1.7% annually across the forecast. Retail trade is about three times as large an employer in Idaho as wholesale trade, and together their payroll counts 113,400 jobs. Retail trade should expand each year by an average of 2.0% across the forecast. At the same time, wholesale trade is anticipated to advance 0.7% on average. Retail trade includes groceries stores, and these have played a large economic role in the state. Albertsons and WinCo Foods grew from Boise while Ridley’s Family Market did so from Jerome. Others are expanding into Idaho through

**Idaho Retail Trade Employment**



acquisitions, such as Yoke’s Fresh Market from Spokane into Kellogg, Ponderay, and Post Falls. Some are mixing acquisition with expansion: Rosauers operates in Moscow, Lewiston, and Meridian. Mirroring the nation, Walmart is Idaho’s largest retail trade employer with nearly 7,500 workers on its payroll. Fred Meyer has about 2,500 employees in Idaho. Wholesale trade is one step back from retail. Jacksons Food Stores, an Idaho-grown convenience store chain, is the storefront face consumers know, but it relies on wholesalers Capitol Distributing, which brings items to convenience stores, and Jackson Oil. All three are headquartered in Meridian. Dot Foods is a national

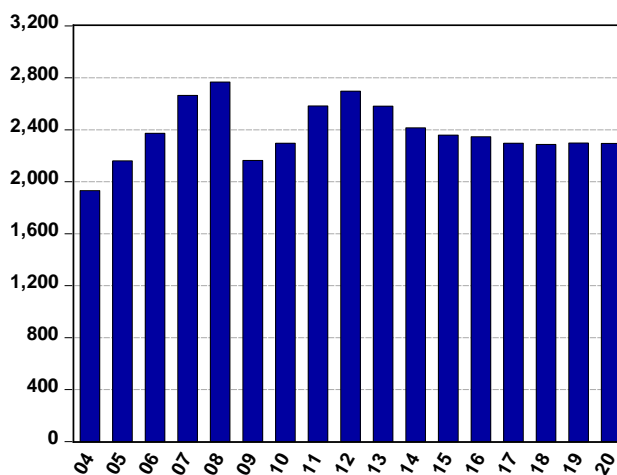


distributor with a Burley presence that has nearly quadrupled its local employment since 2008. Orgill just acquired a distribution center in Post Falls. It enters Idaho with an initial footprint of around 100–120 employees, with operations to begin in March 2017. Orgill serves hardware and lumber retailers. Ranchers will have better access to steel fencing and corrals as Priefert is opening a distribution center for its wares in Boise, with a service area encompassing the Northwest. Wholesale trade employment is around 28,600 jobs this year and expected to be 30,000 jobs by 2020. Retail trade accounts for 84,900 jobs in 2016, but should reach 92,700 jobs by 2020.

**Mining:** Idaho is an important source of silver, gold, copper, molybdenum, and other metals. A number of these minerals have faced steep price declines over the last few years. Financial remedies in declining markets include mergers and acquisitions. An example of the minerals under steep price declines is molybdenum. This metal was selling above \$45 per pound in 2005, but its November 29 price was just shy of \$7. The operator of the Challis mine was acquired by Centerra Gold, an international mining company from Toronto, primarily by assumption of debt, in late October. This mine is currently being maintained, rather than operated, given the low molybdenum prices. For Hecla Mining Company, which has over 125 years in Idaho’s history, 2016 represents a transition from development of the #4

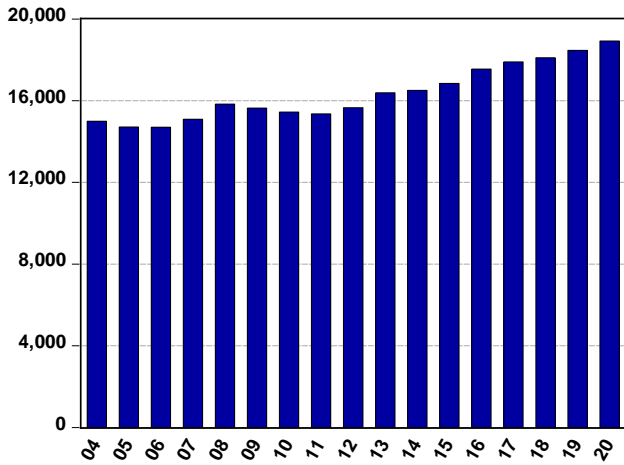
Shaft at its Lucky Friday silver mine near Mullan to commission (that is, active ore extraction). Excavation reached the final level of -8,600 feet, and equipping the shaft is occurring, with production to follow. In its third quarter earnings release, the company reports average silver prices up 34% over the third quarter of 2015, and production volume was up almost 50% over the third quarter. Hecla completed the acquisition of Mines Management in September, obtaining an undeveloped project in Montana. Monsanto (700 Idaho employees) runs phosphate operations out of Soda Springs, not far from Agrium’s (475 employees) current and future phosphate operations. Agrium is merging with PotashCorp of Canada, while Monsanto is merging with Bayer AG of Germany. One dispersed component of the mining sector is gravel. Gravel pits commonly see higher demand during periods of increased construction. Mining employment should change very modestly over the next few years, maintaining 2,300 workers.

Idaho Mining Employment



**Food Processing:** Idaho’s food processing sector is a dynamic part of its economy, sometimes with setbacks, but most recently with many successes. Food processing extends across the Snake River Plain. Basic American Foods operates plants in three Idaho towns: Blackfoot, Rexburg, and Shelly. It, along with Simplot, is among Idaho’s top employers, and many of the products these two companies produce use Idaho’s most famous crop: potatoes. Idaho is fifth in production of beans in the US. Buhl has two bean processing plants and Payette has one. A lot of recent growth has been in southern Idaho. One of the biggest draws for manufacturers to the area is its dairy sector, which in turn is a market for Idaho’s hay farmers. According to the US Department of Agriculture, Idaho’s 585,000 dairy cows produced 14.1 billion pounds of milk in 2015. Idaho’s dairy cow population is one third of its human population. Much of the 6.7% of total US milk production that Idaho originates has further value added through local processing in dairy plants. Small towns have plants: Gossner Foods is in Heyburn and Nelson-Ricks Creamery Company is in Sugar City. Jerome is a mid-sized Idaho city but its Jerome Cheese Company

**Idaho Food Processing Employment**



processes 5.2 million pounds of milk each day of operation, producing 520,000 pounds of cheese. The Magic Valley is home to many dairy processing plants, including two of the world's largest. Those are owned by Glanbia and Chobani. Glanbia is an Irish cheese company whose Idaho operations are in Twin Falls, Gooding, Richfield, and Blackfoot. Chobani's Greek yogurt plant in Twin Falls employs about 1,000 workers. Its success may be drawing other companies to the region. For example, Fabri-Kal opened a plant in Burley in October 2015 to supply cups to Chobani. Organic foods are cooked at and distributed internationally from Amy's Kitchen in Pocatello, a newer employer in Idaho which just announced further expansion. Amy's Kitchen revived a

shuttered Heinz plant. Hearthside Food Solutions is aiming to do similarly at the former Post Holdings (PowerBar) plant in Boise. Hearthside, a leading food bar producer, was able to rehire some local plant workers, leading to a quick turnaround. Production began in late September. Kate's Real Foods based in Victor already has a wide distribution of its energy bars. These many examples illustrate how Idaho is a nexus of food production. One recent retreat is in Blackfoot, where Basic American Ingredients (a maker of flavorings) is closing. Idaho food processing payrolls are forecast to grow by 4.1% in 2016, 2.0% in 2017, 1.2% in 2018, and 2.0–2.4% in 2019–2020.

**Chemicals:** Amalgamated Sugar has three Idaho factories—in Nampa, Twin Falls, and Mini-Cassia—turning sugar beets into granulated sugar, but it also has a research facility in Twin Falls for studying the chemical engineering processes involved at those plants. The Pacific Ethanol plant in Burley has capacity for up to 60 million gallons of ethanol per year and has a byproduct of wet distillers grains. These are unfermented grain residue with up to 70% moisture, resulting in a short duration shelf life, and they are typically used as supplemental animal feed. Dow Chemical Company is constructing a Styrofoam plant in Burley, set to open for production in 2018. Thorne Research, a maker of nutritional supplements which relocated to Bonner County in 1990, is again moving, this time to South Carolina in 2017. Two hundred seventy jobs are involved. Alk, a Danish company, focuses on allergy immunotherapy, and it has production in Post Falls through its Alk Source Materials subsidiary. This facility processes allergens used for medical diagnostic tests. Norco is a western US wholesaler headquartered in Boise that focuses on industrial and medical gasses. It has distribution operations for rehab and industrial gasses spread throughout Idaho, spanning many of the population centers, but it has plants for these gasses in Boise, Lewiston, and Nampa. Idaho chemical employment is expected to advance by 275 jobs by 2020, which is an advance of almost 11% from its 2015 level.

**Other Nondurable Manufacturing:** This sector includes some industries closely allied with food manufacturing: beverage manufacturers, including wineries and breweries, and the paper subsector. The Idaho wine industry has its roots in the Clearwater area around Lewiston where grapes were first grown in the state (circa 1864), and that area is again producing wines. The modern industry rose with Ste. Chapelle Winery and is pressing into other areas, including Sun Valley and Bovill. All told, the Idaho Wine Commission counts over 50 wineries in the state (50 was reached in 2013), up from 11 in 2002 and 43 in 2010. The 2015 crop of grapes for wine was down 40–50% due to a freeze in the winter of 2014, but reports are of a 50–100% increase for 2016 over the previous year's diminished crop, bringing yields back to normal. Idaho's beer industry, like its wine industry, benefits from its proximity to its raw



ingredients. Wilder is among the Idaho areas contributing to the state's status as third in the nation in hops production. Idaho breweries have grown similarly to its wineries, and their diversity is as remarkable. There are over 50 breweries in the state, with several recently introducing canning operations. Their scope ranges from nano-breweries, whose batches count a handful of barrels to brewers, reaching into tens of thousands of barrels per year. Their distribution ranges from a single establishment to grocery stores throughout the Northwest, and their geographies range from Ferdinand (north), through Buhl (south), and over to Victor (east). The paper subsector has long been present through the Lewiston mill, which makes tissue and paperboard, and it is now operated by Clearwater Paper Corporation. That mill is upgrading its digester, which turns chips to pulp. KapStone in Twin Falls is a corrugated container production paper mill, making products to ship potatoes, cheese, and dairy. By employment, paper is about one third of Idaho's nondurable manufacturing sector. Beverage manufacturing represents at least a quarter of the sector. Idaho's current sector called "other nondurable manufacturing" employs 5,700 people and is on its way to employing 6,200 people by 2020.

## FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy influenced by local, national, and international factors. Changes in the projected values of variables such as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can affect the state. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses IHS Economics' November 2016 forecast of the US economy. Additional data, such as specific expansions or contractions in Idaho operations, are also considered.

The comparison table shows how the outlooks for several Idaho and national economic series have changed since the October 2016 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The October forecast was based on IHS Economics' September 2016 baseline US macroeconomic forecast.

A comparison between the November and September IHS Economics forecasts finds changes in the same direction as the comparison between the September and the June forecasts. Though expansion of the economy continues, anticipated US GDP growth is again weaker, down two-tenths of a percent in 2017, 2018, and again in 2020. Anticipated nonfarm employment expansion is little changed in 2016–2018, but 2019 and 2020 each appear as if they have between one and two additional months of solid jobs gains (that is, mid-200,000 to mid-300,000 more jobs) sprinkled within the year. However, real personal income fairly consistently stays one half of a percent lower in 2017–2020, and at the per capita level, this means that disposable income is lower by \$70 in 2016 on to a \$146 shortfall in 2020. Inflation in consumer price index (CPI) terms is expected to be higher in the medium term, up 20 basis points in 2017 and 40 basis points in 2018. The IHS Economics September forecast was again too optimistic on US productivity, foreseeing 1.7% growth in this measure for 2019–2020. The high now seen is 1.5%, occurring only in 2020. Perhaps less automation will occur, as unemployment forecasts are now lower by two or three tenths of a percentage point each year of 2018–2020. Consonant with weaker expansion, within this forecast, the ultimate (late 2019 and through 2020) level of the federal funds rate is 2.75% rather than 3% as predicted in September.

Higher inflation and a slightly cooler national economy means real personal income in Idaho is lower in this forecast for 2017–2020 by \$32 million, \$230 million, \$289 million, and \$435 million, respectively, than in the previous forecast. However, employment trends within Idaho are stronger than previously anticipated. Additional job gains are roughly 4,000 jobs initially, petering to 1,000 jobs by 2020. Nongoods-producing jobs have most of those gains. There is not much change to the forecast of goods-producing employment, but an average of 430 more construction jobs are sustained in the state throughout the forecast. Trade is the other endeavor with fewer jobs in the current forecast, and this primarily reflects the weakening national outlook for retail trade. Expectations for farm proprietors' income going forward changed very little between the forecasts, but nonfarm proprietors' incomes grow a bit more rapidly towards the end of the current forecast than they did previously, eventually bringing in an additional \$40–50 million.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
FORECASTS COMPARISON  
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
JANUARY 2017 vs. OCTOBER 2016 FORECASTS**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>							
Current \$	0	0	0	-9	-26	-19	-13
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	4	-37	-79	-90
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>							
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	49	40	-32	-151
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	-17	-47	-44	-43
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>							
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	24	-31	-230	-289
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	-20	-58	-87	-75
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>							
Idaho	0	-3	-10	4,066	4,120	3,279	2,047
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-1	-18	-38	230
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>							
Idaho	2	2	-1	415	-115	-17	30
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-6	-118	-197	-225
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-1.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>							
Idaho	-3	-5	-8	3,651	4,236	3,296	2,017
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	6	100	159	455
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>							
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<b>INFLATION</b>							
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.072	0.094	0.419	0.523
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.125	0.370	0.290
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.012	0.008

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016**

## ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

IHS Economics assigns a 65% probability of occurrence to its November 2016 baseline macroeconomic scenario. Its *Optimistic Scenario* has a 15% likelihood, and its *Pessimistic Scenario* is 20% likely. These percentages are unchanged from the previous forecast.

Prominent features of the *Baseline Scenario* include:

- Real GDP will expand 1.5% in 2016, then by a forecast 2.2% for three years from 2017 to 2019, and finally by 2.0% in 2020.
- US nonfarm employment will rise 1.7% in 2016, 1.2% in 2017, 0.9% in 2018, 1.0% in 2019, and 0.9% in 2020.
- The US civilian unemployment rate will fall from 4.9% in 2016 to 4.7% in 2017 before bottoming at 4.6% for 2018–2019, with 2020 at 4.7% again.
- Consumer inflation will hit 1.3% in 2016, then 2.4–2.5% in 2017–2020.
- After hitting a recent low of \$439 billion in FY 2015, the unified federal budget deficit will hold for three years in the mid-\$500 billion region before jumping to the mid-\$600 billion region for each of the final two years.
- The current account deficit will stay between \$400–500 billion for four years.
- Housing starts will increase from 1.2 million units in 2016 to 1.45 million units in 2020.

## PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Gloom in the *Pessimistic Scenario* comes about domestically through weaker growth in business investment, a slower pace for housing starts, and a continuation of low gains in productivity. International influences contribute as well, primarily through financial channels. Major trading partners, particularly European ones, have growth at a half of a percent lower than in the baseline, and the dollar appreciates sharply in light of that as well as a less gradual monetary tightening by the US Federal Reserve. This scenario sees higher prices for oil in the near term, not through OPEC coordination, but through lower US production.

In this scenario, GDP growth remains under half of a percent from the fourth quarter of 2016 through the third quarter of 2017. Perhaps surprisingly, the unemployment rate grows just barely, from 4.9% to 5.3% over the same period. Exports contract each of those quarters, and productivity is flat. The malaise catches up with employment, though, as unemployment sustains 6.1% in 2018–2019. Consumer price index measures of inflation stay above 3.0% for 2017–2020, averaging 3.3%.

Compared with the baseline, employment in Idaho is consistently down in the pessimistic view. There are 5,600 fewer jobs in 2017, growing to 22,000 fewer jobs in 2020. The distribution of these jobs within the economy shows little change: shares for individual sectors such as construction or leisure and hospitality are in line with those in the baseline. Not surprisingly, super-sectors such as services also hold their shares. In short, there is little story to the employment side other than weaker growth.

The economic impact of the pessimistic future comes in money. The baseline sees Idaho personal income growing from \$65.4 billion to \$79.1 billion across the forecast, and this scenario just slightly curtails that growth, reaching \$78.9 billion in 2020. However, the value of that income is quite reduced by inflation in this scenario. Nominal per capita personal income grows 14.0% in the pessimistic case compared with 14.2% in the baseline case, but real per capita personal income grows 2.8% in the baseline, whereas it contracts by 0.8% in the pessimistic case.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS**  
**JANUARY 2017**

	BASELINE					OPTIMISTIC					PESSIMISTIC				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>															
Current \$	18,564	19,408	20,274	21,144	22,024	18,577	19,586	20,687	21,818	22,891	18,559	19,266	19,910	20,974	22,053
% Ch	2.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	3.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	4.9%	2.9%	3.8%	3.3%	5.3%	5.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,649	17,016	17,388	17,762	18,126	16,658	17,116	17,588	18,108	18,576	16,633	16,730	16,691	17,077	17,518
% Ch	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.2%	2.3%	2.6%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	65,464	68,313	71,655	75,328	79,141	65,278	68,279	72,138	76,745	81,422	65,351	68,090	70,803	74,670	78,871
% Ch	3.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	2.7%	4.6%	5.7%	6.4%	6.1%	2.9%	4.2%	4.0%	5.5%	5.6%
U.S. (Billions)	15,971	16,665	17,484	18,352	19,230	15,975	16,755	17,695	18,760	19,810	15,973	16,648	17,302	18,181	19,254
% Ch	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	3.3%	4.9%	5.6%	6.0%	5.6%	3.3%	4.2%	3.9%	5.1%	5.9%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	59,118	60,629	62,399	64,304	66,181	58,921	60,345	62,634	65,374	67,925	58,980	59,765	60,290	61,896	63,748
% Ch	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.6%	2.4%	3.8%	4.4%	3.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	2.7%	3.0%
U.S. (Billions)	14,423	14,791	15,226	15,666	16,081	14,418	14,808	15,364	15,980	16,526	14,415	14,612	14,735	15,071	15,563
% Ch	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	2.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	2.3%	3.3%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>															
Idaho	693,645	706,352	719,564	733,663	747,085	693,637	703,495	719,932	741,186	760,920	693,570	700,754	701,620	712,085	725,121
% Ch	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	3.1%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%
U.S. (Thousands)	144,308	146,073	147,369	148,851	150,189	144,328	146,493	148,328	150,535	152,334	144,265	144,984	143,913	144,734	146,819
% Ch	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.4%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	109,640	110,951	112,968	115,566	117,557	109,672	111,317	113,456	116,578	119,309	109,629	109,586	108,538	111,002	113,632
% Ch	5.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.7%	5.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.8%	2.3%	5.2%	0.0%	-1.0%	2.3%	2.4%
U.S. (Thousands)	19,642	19,764	20,049	20,413	20,730	19,657	19,920	20,245	20,718	21,164	19,644	19,632	19,341	19,341	19,946
% Ch	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	0.0%	3.1%
<b>NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	584,006	595,401	606,596	618,098	629,528	583,966	592,179	606,476	624,608	641,612	583,941	591,168	593,082	601,084	611,489
% Ch	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%	1.4%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	124,667	126,309	127,321	128,438	129,459	124,671	126,573	128,083	129,817	131,170	124,621	125,352	124,572	125,393	126,874
% Ch	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.9%	0.6%	-0.6%	0.7%	1.2%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>															
Federal Funds	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.7%	3.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Bank Prime	3.5%	3.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%	3.5%	4.2%	4.7%	5.7%	6.0%	3.5%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%
Existing Home Mortgage	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	5.6%	5.8%	3.9%	4.3%	5.1%	5.9%	6.1%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	4.2%
<b>INFLATION</b>															
GDP Price Deflator	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	3.2%	3.6%	3.0%	2.5%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%
Consumer Price Index	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	2.8%	1.4%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%

## OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

It is easy to spot the *Optimistic Scenario*: in it, real GDP growth sustains levels just recorded for the third quarter of 2016 (near 3%), employment gains continue unabatedly by matching those in 2015–2016, and oil prices have a short run to around \$60 per barrel, though they retreat to below \$50 per barrel and never surpass \$70 per barrel. The plateau of house-building seen since the second quarter of 2015 gives way to a steady increase in construction, bringing housing starts from 1.2 million units per year to 1.8 million units per year in 2020. Most dramatically, the unemployment rate never rises, and it ultimately falls below 4% for 2019–2020.

Propelling these developments is greater business investment coupled with increased productivity. Profitable technology adoption brings about both, perhaps via 3-D printing or agricultural and natural resources advances. Exports are up each year of 2017–2020 in the mid-4% range, and investment in equipment is up 6% on average during that time. Consequences of these developments are advancing real disposable incomes, up 3.2% on average in 2017–2020, and still healthy savings rates in the 5.0–6.0% range, along with improving corporate profits. These advance 6.9% per year on average. Not surprisingly, there is considerable appreciation in the stock market. The S&P 500 began December 2016 with just below 2200 points. Its predicted value in 2020 is 2800 points.

Compared with the baseline, employment in Idaho is inconsistent in the optimistic view. Projections show there are 2,900 fewer jobs in 2017, but there are 13,900 more jobs in 2020. Again, the distribution of these jobs within the economy shows little change: shares for individual sectors such as construction or leisure and hospitality are in line with those in the baseline. Not surprisingly, super-sectors such as services also hold their shares.

As mentioned earlier, the baseline sees Idaho personal income growing from \$65.4 billion to \$79.1 billion across the forecast. This scenario propels that growth, reaching \$81.4 billion in 2020. Further, the value of that income is expanded by subdued inflation in this scenario. Nominal per capita personal income grows 17.0% in the optimistic case, compared with 14.2% in the baseline case. Real per capita personal income grows 2.8% in the baseline but jumps by 5.2% in the optimistic case.

## Trend Job Growth: Where's Normal?

*Rhys Bidder, Tim Mahedy, and Rob Valletta<sup>1</sup>*

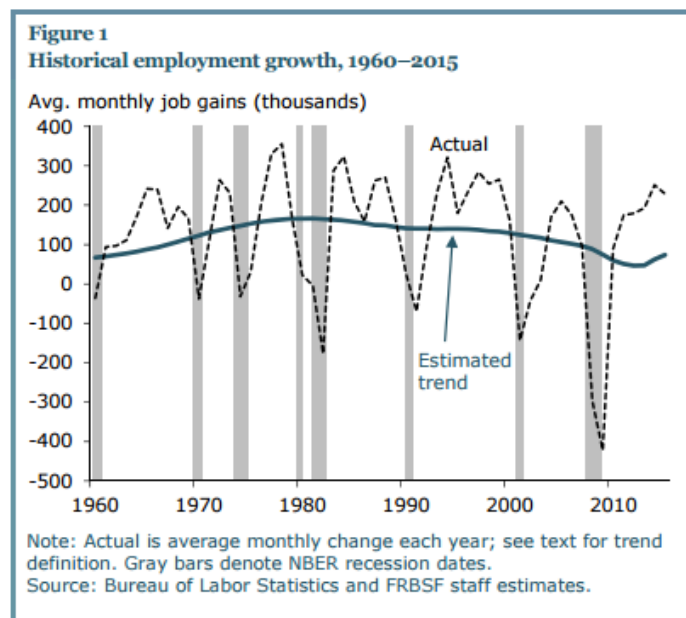
The number of new jobs created each month, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), always makes news headlines and is among the most highly anticipated pieces of U.S. economic data. By providing a snapshot of the overall labor market, it rivals GDP as a gauge of the economy's momentum. In fact, the employment report's monthly frequency makes it a timelier indicator of the state of the economy than GDP, which is quarterly. Over the past five years, monthly payroll job gains have averaged a little over 200,000. This is a strong pace relative to historical experience. Now that the labor market is at or near the Federal Reserve's maximum employment goal, however, that pace is likely to slow (Williams 2016).

Given the likelihood that this rapid pace of job growth will slow, it's important to consider what constitutes normal or "trend" growth. This is typically interpreted as the pace needed to maintain labor market health. In this Economic Letter, we provide some alternative estimates of trend job growth, focusing primarily on the role of labor force participation. Taking into account population aging and recent patterns in participation for broad age groups, we estimate that trend job growth ranges from about 50,000 to 110,000 per month. In light of this, job growth can slow substantially from its recent pace and still remain at or above trend.

### Trend versus actual job growth

Given the inherent ambiguity in the term "trend employment growth," it is important to begin with a precise definition. We follow common practice and define it as the monthly rate of payroll job gains required to hold the unemployment rate constant at a level that is broadly consistent with the Federal Reserve's maximum employment mandate, also known as the natural rate of unemployment. Employment growth above trend will tend to pull the unemployment rate down toward or below the natural rate, while employment growth below trend will tend to pull the unemployment rate up toward or above the natural rate. As such, it can be thought of as a "breakeven" rate of job growth.

Importantly, the trend growth rate does not simply reflect historical averages over specific time periods and hence is not directly observable. Job growth typically exceeds trend during economic expansions and drops below it during slowdowns, with outright job losses in a typical recession. This can be seen in Figure 1, which depicts actual and estimated trend job growth from 1960 through September 2015. Actual growth fluctuates widely around trend and has been well above it since 2012, indicating there is plenty of room for job growth to slow without undermining labor market health.



<sup>1</sup>This article originally appeared in the Number 2016-32; October 24, 2016 *FRBSF Economic Letter*. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

We calculate the trend rate of job growth by combining four primary elements (see Aaronson, Brave, and Kelly 2016 and FRB Atlanta 2016 for further details). The first two are the rate of population growth and the labor force participation rate, which is the share of the total population age 16 and over that is in the labor force—that is, employed or unemployed and actively seeking work. The product of these two elements is the rate of labor force growth. To maintain a given unemployment rate, trend job growth must be rapid enough to keep up with the growing labor force. Thus, the first two elements are combined with a third, an estimate of the natural rate of unemployment, to reflect a labor market at full strength. The final element is a minor technical adjustment to bridge the gap between the measurement of unemployment from the BLS monthly household survey and the measurement of payroll job gains from the larger, more reliable BLS establishment survey.

The solid line in Figure 1 depicts our estimate of historical trend job growth, averaged over multiple years to smooth out short-term fluctuations. Monthly trend growth rose from about 60,000 in 1960 to 160,000 in 1980, reflecting the twin boost to labor force growth from the expanding youth population and rising labor force participation by women. The estimate of trend growth was around 130,000 to 150,000 during the 1990s. This may be one underlying source of the common belief among economists that trend employment growth is still well above 100,000 (Zumbrun 2016). Trend growth was pulled to very low levels during the Great Recession of 2007–09 and its aftermath, falling to about 50,000 due to the unusually large declines in labor force participation. It has rebounded somewhat since then to about 75,000 jobs per month.

### **The role of labor force participation**

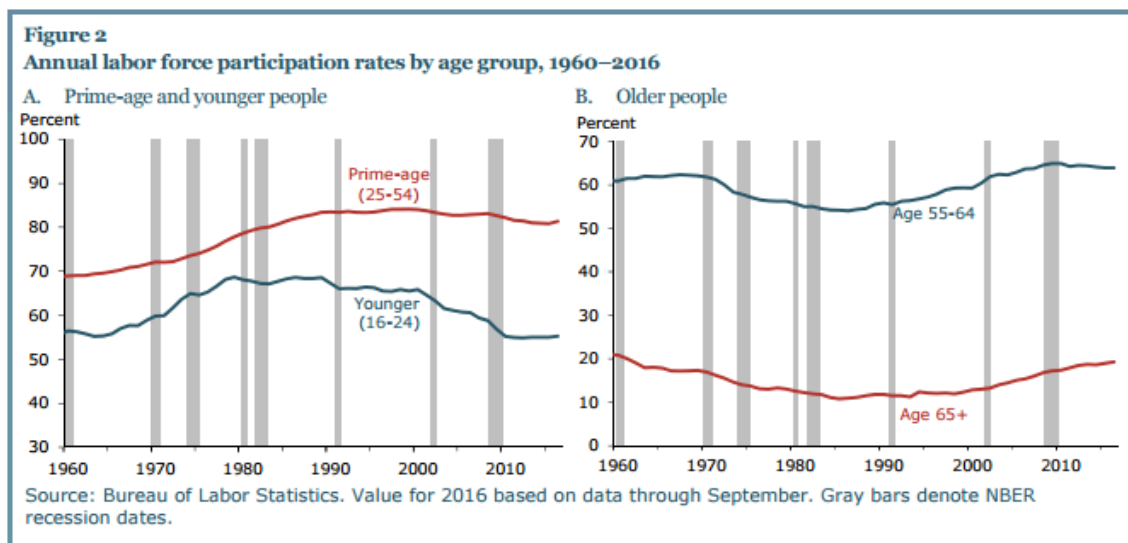
As the preceding discussion suggests, labor force participation is a key source of variation and uncertainty in trend job growth. The overall labor force participation rate is an average of rates that vary widely across demographic groups defined by age and gender. Notably, at any point in time, participation rates tend to be lower for older people than for those in their prime working years (ages 25–54), reflecting the shift from work to retirement. Moreover, these group-specific rates can change substantially over time. Rising labor force participation by women from the 1960s through the 1980s is a leading example. More recently, as life spans have grown, older people have extended their working lives, increasing their participation rates. By contrast, rising college attendance by the young puts downward pressure on their labor force participation rate.

The overall labor force participation rate reflects a combination of these group-specific rates. As group population shares change, the overall labor force participation rate will automatically change, without any change in each group’s participation decisions. Furthermore, changes in group-specific participation rates can reinforce or offset the effects of the changing population shares.

Figure 2 displays historical participation rates for younger (16–24) and prime-age (25–54) people in panel A and older (55–64 and 65+) people in panel B. We group men and women together for simplicity and because the recent age-group specific trends have been similar for both genders. Since 2000, participation rates have trended downward for prime-age and younger people, particularly during economic downturns. Participation rates have risen for older people but flattened on balance following the Great Recession, perhaps due to improved retirement financing as the economy has recovered. The rate for individuals 65 and over is very low relative to the other age groups, reflecting typical retirement decisions as workers reach their mid-60s.

Even though the participation rate for older people has risen, their persistently low rate relative to other groups implies that the rising population share of older individuals, particularly those age 65 and above, will tend to reduce the overall participation rate. This is a key factor in projections of declining overall participation in the coming decade (CBO 2016).



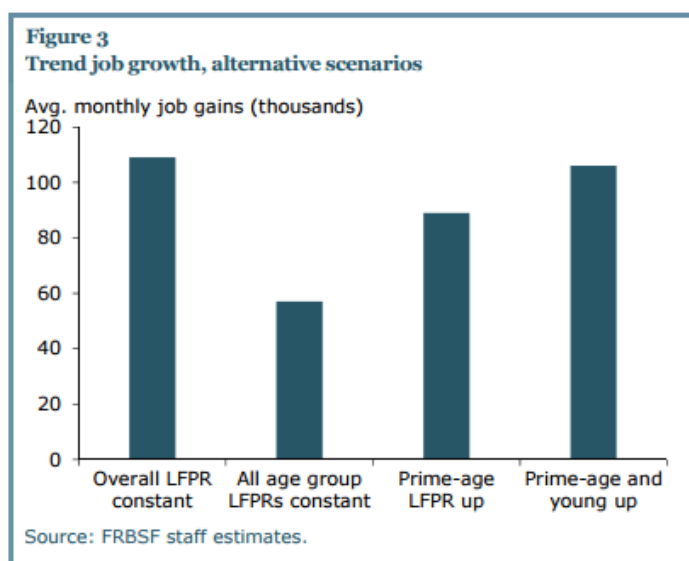


Beyond the aging of the population, a decline in participation among people under age 55 has intensified the downward pressure on overall labor force participation and trend employment growth. Falling participation for prime-age people depicted in Figure 2 appears to reflect in part a long-term decline in labor market opportunities for some worker groups. Similarly, for young people, the relative value of school versus work is likely to have risen, which has pulled them out of the labor force. For prime-age as well as young people, however, the trend decline in participation has halted or reversed somewhat of late, with flat participation for the young in recent years and a slight increase for the prime-age group. Substantial uncertainties surround these rates for the future.

### Assessing the new normal: A range of estimates

To assess how much these labor force uncertainties translate to trend employment growth, we calculate trend growth under alternative assumptions about overall and group-specific participation rates. For these projections, we use Census Bureau population growth projections for the coming decade and the San Francisco Fed’s estimate of the natural rate of unemployment, which is currently 5%.

Figure 3 shows estimates under various scenarios. As a baseline for comparison, we assume that the overall labor force participation rate (LFPR) does not change, which yields a trend growth estimate of about 110,000 jobs (first bar). We then calculate the trend with constant labor force participation rates



for the four age groups, with population aging captured by the underlying growth projections by age (second bar). Given the implied decline in the overall participation rate of about ¼ percentage point annually from population aging, the trend job growth estimate falls substantially to 57,000. This number could be even lower if prior declines in participation rates for prime-age and younger people reappear.

Given the recent increase in the participation rate of prime-age people, it is worth considering how such increases, if they are sustained, would affect trend job growth. We consider two scenarios. For the third bar in Figure 3, labeled “prime-age LFPR up,” we assume that the

participation rate for prime-age people rises by about 0.3 percentage point per year; we judge this to be a plausible sustained rate of increase based on the recent pattern for this group. This raises the trend job growth estimate to 89,000. For the scenario in the fourth bar, labeled “prime-age and young up,” we also assume that the participation rate for young people rises back to its historical average. This raises the trend job growth estimate to 106,000.

These calculations suggest that a return to trend employment growth that is well above 100,000 would require substantial participation increases for multiple age groups. Given the sustained participation declines since 2000 for prime-age and young people, this appears highly unlikely.

### **Conclusion**

Falling labor force participation has reduced the trend rate of job growth needed to maintain full employment and is expected to continue doing so in the future. This largely reflects population aging, which mechanically reduces the overall participation rate because of the growing number of people reaching normal retirement age. With stable participation rates by age group, estimated trend growth is around 60,000 jobs per month. Further declines in participation rates for prime-age and younger people could reduce this number, perhaps even below 50,000. On the other hand, if the participation rate for prime-age people keeps rising and this is reinforced by an increase for young people, trend job growth could be pushed slightly above 100,000. While a great deal of uncertainty surrounds these projections, a key takeaway is that job growth can slow substantially from its pace in recent years and still be at or above trend, signaling continued labor market health.

### **References**

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# IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

January 2017

## FORECAST DETAIL

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### Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compounded annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

### Data Sources

National forecast data is provided by IHS Economics, as well as the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic and housing), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and US Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data is obtained from the Department of Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,365.1	1,392.1	1,426.9	1,466.3	1,502.2	1,530.9	1,550.5	1,572.4	1,583.3
% Ch	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%
National (Millions)	291.116	293.758	296.460	299.282	302.227	304.948	307.580	310.109	312.463
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	21.794	22.529	23.064	24.185	25.023	25.156	23.726	23.202	22.311
% Ch	3.9%	3.4%	2.4%	4.9%	3.5%	0.5%	-5.7%	-2.2%	-3.8%
National (Thousands)	4,105	4,113	4,150	4,280	4,322	4,269	4,152	4,031	3,968
% Ch	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	3.1%	1.0%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2.9%	-1.6%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	10,364	10,013	10,513	10,556	10,742	10,927	11,065	11,411	11,990
% Ch	4.6%	-3.4%	5.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	5.1%
National (Thousands)	2,457	2,405	2,456	2,433	2,432	2,479	2,444	2,479	2,523
% Ch	0.3%	-2.1%	2.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.4%	1.5%	1.7%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	13,014	14,440	22,304	25,775	21,641	14,457	6,905	10,135	0,596
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	16,397	18,679	23,409	19,535	14,347	7,979	5,728	5,187	4,563
% Ch	23.9%	13.9%	25.3%	-16.5%	-26.6%	-44.4%	-28.2%	-9.5%	-12.0%
National (Millions)	1,854	1,950	2,073	1,812	1,342	0,900	0,554	0,586	0,612
% Ch	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	13,865	16,168	20,939	17,521	12,014	7,132	4,951	4,648	3,959
% Ch	24.4%	16.6%	29.5%	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%	-30.6%	-6.1%	-14.8%
National (Millions)	1,505	1,604	1,719	1,474	1,036	0,616	0,442	0,471	0,434
% Ch	10.4%	6.6%	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-28.2%	6.6%	-7.9%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	2,532	2,511	2,470	2,014	2,333	847	777	539	604
% Ch	21.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-18.5%	15.8%	-63.7%	-8.2%	-30.6%	12.0%
National (Millions)	0.349	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.284	0.112	0.114	0.178
% Ch	0.5%	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%	-60.7%	2.2%	55.7%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	457.6	473.8	494.4	514.8	529.3	537.9	542.3	546.4	549.2
% Ch	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,595.7	1,612.5	1,634.5	1,655.6	1,678.2	1,702.9	1,727.5	1,753.5	1,780.3
% Ch	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	314.780	317.094	319.504	321.978	324.494	327.145	329.775	332.402	335.020
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.941	22.348	22.888	22.832	22.897	23.369	23.838	24.356	24.895
% Ch	2.8%	-2.6%	2.4%	-0.2%	0.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	3,966	3,932	3,994	4,007	4,033	4,061	4,086	4,110	4,131
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	11.993	12.426	12.610	13.031	13.285	13.566	13.853	14.146	14.446
% Ch	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%	3.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,550	2,605	2,614	2,624	2,654	2,685	2,716	2,747	2,781
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1.427	6.844	11.720	11.325	13.022	14.860	14.588	15.861	16.305
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	7,131	9,062	9,808	10,304	12,752	14,279	14,765	14,858	14,809
% Ch	56.3%	27.1%	8.2%	5.1%	23.8%	12.0%	3.4%	0.6%	-0.3%
National (Millions)	0.784	0.928	1.001	1.108	1.152	1.226	1.320	1.390	1.454
% Ch	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	10.7%	3.9%	6.4%	7.7%	5.3%	4.6%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	6,028	7,729	7,346	8,270	10,173	11,759	12,497	12,925	12,967
% Ch	52.3%	28.2%	-5.0%	12.6%	23.0%	15.6%	6.3%	3.4%	0.3%
National (Millions)	0.537	0.620	0.647	0.713	0.768	0.822	0.900	0.948	0.986
% Ch	23.6%	15.5%	4.2%	10.2%	7.8%	6.9%	9.5%	5.3%	3.9%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	1,103	1,333	2,462	2,034	2,579	2,521	2,268	1,933	1,842
% Ch	82.6%	20.9%	84.6%	-17.4%	26.8%	-2.2%	-10.0%	-14.8%	-4.7%
National (Millions)	0.247	0.308	0.355	0.395	0.383	0.404	0.420	0.442	0.469
% Ch	38.9%	24.8%	15.1%	11.5%	-3.0%	5.4%	3.9%	5.3%	6.0%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	553.7	560.3	568.3	576.7	586.7	598.7	611.5	624.6	637.4
% Ch	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	11,511	12,275	13,094	13,856	14,478	14,719	14,419	14,964	15,518
% Ch	4.9%	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%	4.5%	1.7%	-2.0%	3.8%	3.7%
2009 Chain-Weighted	13,271	13,773	14,234	14,614	14,874	14,830	14,419	14,784	15,021
% Ch	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	2.5%	1.6%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	36,388	39,465	41,864	46,053	49,037	50,680	48,866	49,842	52,745
% Ch	3.7%	8.5%	6.1%	10.0%	6.5%	3.4%	-3.6%	2.0%	5.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	35,548	38,126	40,697	45,008	47,495	48,958	47,784	48,361	50,637
% Ch	4.5%	7.3%	6.7%	10.6%	5.5%	3.1%	-2.4%	1.2%	4.7%
National (Billions)	9,491	10,053	10,614	11,394	12,000	12,502	12,095	12,477	13,255
% Ch	3.7%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.3%	3.2%	6.2%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	41,550	43,992	45,371	48,614	50,501	50,649	48,869	49,030	50,643
% Ch	1.7%	5.9%	3.1%	7.1%	3.9%	0.3%	-3.5%	0.3%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	40,591	42,499	44,105	47,510	48,913	48,927	47,787	47,573	48,619
% Ch	2.5%	4.7%	3.8%	7.7%	3.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	-0.4%	2.2%
National (Billions)	10,838	11,206	11,504	12,028	12,358	12,494	12,095	12,274	12,726
% Ch	1.7%	3.4%	2.7%	4.6%	2.7%	1.1%	-3.2%	1.5%	3.7%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	26,655	28,348	29,336	31,406	32,642	33,105	31,518	31,697	33,312
% Ch	1.8%	6.4%	3.5%	7.1%	3.9%	1.4%	-4.8%	0.6%	5.1%
National	32,601	34,220	35,801	38,070	39,705	40,998	39,323	40,234	42,419
% Ch	2.7%	5.0%	4.6%	6.3%	4.3%	3.3%	-4.1%	2.3%	5.4%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	30,436	31,601	31,796	33,153	33,619	33,085	31,520	31,181	31,985
% Ch	-0.1%	3.8%	0.6%	4.3%	1.4%	-1.6%	-4.7%	-1.1%	2.6%
National	37,227	38,146	38,802	40,188	40,890	40,973	39,324	39,578	40,729
% Ch	0.7%	2.5%	1.7%	3.6%	1.7%	0.2%	-4.0%	0.6%	2.9%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	30,290	31,520	32,469	34,327	35,246	35,563	35,838	36,598	37,060
% Ch	2.5%	4.1%	3.0%	5.7%	2.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%
National	39,417	41,144	42,462	44,389	46,342	47,596	47,617	48,924	50,274
% Ch	3.1%	4.4%	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	2.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	16,155	16,692	17,393	18,037	18,564	19,408	20,274	21,144	22,024
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%	2.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,355	15,612	15,982	16,397	16,649	17,016	17,388	17,762	18,126
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	55,370	57,581	60,738	63,535	65,464	68,313	71,655	75,328	79,141
% Ch	5.0%	4.0%	5.5%	4.6%	3.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	53,268	55,241	58,249	61,287	63,741	66,542	69,807	73,450	77,200
% Ch	5.2%	3.7%	5.4%	5.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%
National (Billions)	13,915	14,074	14,810	15,459	15,971	16,665	17,484	18,352	19,230
% Ch	5.0%	1.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	52,173	53,547	55,644	58,005	59,118	60,629	62,399	64,304	66,181
% Ch	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	4.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,192	51,370	53,364	55,952	57,563	59,058	60,790	62,700	64,557
% Ch	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	4.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%
National (Billions)	13,112	13,088	13,568	14,113	14,423	14,791	15,226	15,666	16,081
% Ch	3.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	34,698	35,709	37,159	38,375	39,006	40,114	41,478	42,957	44,453
% Ch	4.2%	2.9%	4.1%	3.3%	1.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%
National	44,205	44,383	46,351	48,010	49,217	50,939	53,018	55,209	57,398
% Ch	4.2%	0.4%	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	32,695	33,207	34,043	35,035	35,226	35,603	36,121	36,671	37,174
% Ch	2.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.9%	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
National	41,653	41,274	42,464	43,831	44,447	45,211	46,171	47,129	47,999
% Ch	2.3%	-0.9%	2.9%	3.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	37,348	38,055	39,204	40,047	40,689	42,069	43,519	45,087	46,694
% Ch	0.8%	1.9%	3.0%	2.2%	1.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%
National	51,650	52,181	53,807	55,378	56,486	58,604	61,032	63,438	65,867
% Ch	2.7%	1.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.0%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	17,991	19,246	20,655	22,716	24,013	23,955	22,821	22,974	23,495
% Ch	3.1%	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%	5.7%	-0.2%	-4.7%	0.7%	2.3%
National (Billions)	5,138	5,422	5,692	6,057	6,395	6,532	6,251	6,378	6,633
% Ch	2.8%	5.5%	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%	-4.3%	2.0%	4.0%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	450	908	667	551	949	1,151	449	929	1,553
% Ch	-29.9%	101.5%	-26.5%	-17.4%	72.2%	21.3%	-61.0%	107.0%	67.2%
National (Billions)	38	50	46	36	38	47	35	46	76
% Ch	91.0%	32.7%	-8.1%	-22.4%	6.0%	23.3%	-24.5%	29.7%	64.2%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,599	3,730	3,798	4,189	4,013	4,192	4,615	4,144	4,164
% Ch	-0.5%	3.6%	1.8%	10.3%	-4.2%	4.5%	10.1%	-10.2%	0.5%
National (Billions)	862	912	933	1,018	941	979	938	987	1,068
% Ch	1.3%	5.8%	2.3%	9.1%	-7.5%	4.1%	-4.3%	5.2%	8.2%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	7,131	7,818	8,393	9,519	10,261	10,397	9,162	9,012	10,336
% Ch	7.9%	9.6%	7.4%	13.4%	7.8%	1.3%	-11.9%	-1.6%	14.7%
National (Billions)	1,658	1,759	1,905	2,146	2,356	2,429	2,152	2,142	2,399
% Ch	3.2%	6.1%	8.3%	12.7%	9.8%	3.1%	-11.4%	-0.4%	12.0%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,487	4,863	5,259	5,852	6,124	6,188	6,017	6,202	6,085
% Ch	6.2%	8.4%	8.2%	11.3%	4.6%	1.0%	-2.8%	3.1%	-1.9%
National (Billions)	844	909	967	998	1,041	1,075	1,077	1,115	1,142
% Ch	8.3%	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%	3.2%	0.2%	3.4%	2.5%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	5,336	5,716	6,175	6,705	7,278	8,477	9,318	10,241	10,297
% Ch	6.3%	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%	8.5%	16.5%	9.9%	9.9%	0.6%
National (Billions)	1,347	1,421	1,517	1,615	1,728	1,957	2,148	2,325	2,360
% Ch	4.9%	5.5%	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	13.2%	9.8%	8.3%	1.5%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,100	3,309	3,588	3,998	4,190	4,211	4,122	4,310	3,941
% Ch	4.1%	6.7%	8.4%	11.4%	4.8%	0.5%	-2.1%	4.6%	-8.6%
National (Billions)	779	829	873	923	961	988	964	984	918
% Ch	3.7%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	2.0%	-6.7%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	493	493	504	521	590	531	606	651	755
% Ch	-3.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.4%	13.2%	-9.9%	14.1%	7.5%	15.9%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	24,163	25,274	26,649	27,837	29,187	30,721	32,326	34,094	35,905
% Ch	2.8%	4.6%	5.4%	4.5%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%
National (Billions)	6,930	7,117	7,476	7,855	8,152	8,561	8,994	9,443	9,893
% Ch	4.5%	2.7%	5.1%	5.1%	3.8%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	1,469	1,645	1,778	1,618	1,037	1,033	1,100	1,120	1,173
% Ch	-5.4%	12.0%	8.0%	-9.0%	-35.9%	-0.4%	6.5%	1.8%	4.7%
National (Billions)	62	88	69	40	29	29	30	29	29
% Ch	-18.5%	42.6%	-22.0%	-41.7%	-26.5%	-0.9%	3.4%	-2.2%	-3.1%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,538	5,230	5,818	6,329	6,672	7,002	7,329	7,590	7,848
% Ch	9.0%	15.3%	11.2%	8.8%	5.4%	4.9%	4.7%	3.6%	3.4%
National (Billions)	1,180	1,197	1,269	1,337	1,384	1,454	1,527	1,588	1,648
% Ch	10.5%	1.5%	6.0%	5.3%	3.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.0%	3.8%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	11,687	11,761	12,647	13,080	13,357	13,827	14,471	15,301	16,180
% Ch	13.1%	0.6%	7.5%	3.4%	2.1%	3.5%	4.7%	5.7%	5.7%
National (Billions)	2,649	2,623	2,833	2,913	2,966	3,062	3,206	3,376	3,558
% Ch	10.4%	-1.0%	8.0%	2.8%	1.8%	3.2%	4.7%	5.3%	5.4%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	6,199	6,663	6,511	6,935	7,211	7,492	7,715	7,952	8,205
% Ch	1.9%	7.5%	-2.3%	6.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%
National (Billions)	1,165	1,199	1,230	1,271	1,326	1,378	1,421	1,474	1,528
% Ch	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%	4.4%	3.9%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	10,441	10,775	11,210	11,812	12,237	12,695	13,419	14,213	15,016
% Ch	1.4%	3.2%	4.0%	5.4%	3.6%	3.7%	5.7%	5.9%	5.7%
National (Billions)	2,366	2,428	2,540	2,679	2,775	2,874	3,036	3,208	3,378
% Ch	0.2%	2.6%	4.6%	5.4%	3.6%	3.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,045	4,654	4,841	5,055	5,291	5,545	5,832	6,113	6,403
% Ch	2.7%	15.1%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%
National (Billions)	952	1,105	1,155	1,203	1,246	1,305	1,376	1,443	1,512
% Ch	3.7%	16.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.5%	4.7%	5.4%	4.9%	4.8%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	920	887	967	978	1,054	1,089	1,127	1,172	1,218
% Ch	21.7%	-3.5%	9.0%	1.1%	7.7%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	572,547	588,056	611,683	638,838	656,225	648,913	610,010	603,700	610,759
% Ch	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.1%	-6.0%	-1.0%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	130,344	131,770	134,042	136,458	137,997	137,241	131,300	130,353	131,941
% Ch	-0.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	102,384	105,446	112,317	122,252	123,318	112,229	92,405	88,025	88,985
% Ch	-2.5%	3.0%	6.5%	8.8%	0.9%	-9.0%	-17.7%	-4.7%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	21,816	21,878	22,186	22,530	22,229	21,331	18,559	17,752	18,045
% Ch	-3.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-13.0%	-4.3%	1.7%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	63,860	63,676	65,031	67,837	68,062	64,452	55,838	54,432	56,042
% Ch	-4.4%	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-5.3%	-13.4%	-2.5%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	14,578	14,382	14,291	14,221	13,938	13,460	11,898	11,579	11,776
% Ch	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-2.7%	1.7%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	39,947	40,544	42,104	44,603	44,200	39,869	32,204	31,171	32,678
% Ch	-5.6%	1.5%	3.8%	5.9%	-0.9%	-9.8%	-19.2%	-3.2%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	9,032	8,992	9,020	9,046	8,868	8,519	7,335	7,114	7,322
% Ch	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.9%	-3.0%	2.9%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	9,046	9,294	9,618	10,035	9,584	8,065	5,899	5,792	6,207
% Ch	-5.3%	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	-4.5%	-15.8%	-26.9%	-1.8%	7.2%
National (Thousands)	609	619	626	625	577	514	411	392	386
% Ch	-3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.9%	-20.1%	-4.6%	-1.6%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	3,537	3,636	3,905	4,376	4,659	4,676	4,376	4,443	4,593
% Ch	-2.7%	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.5%	0.4%	-6.4%	1.5%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	1,479	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,562	1,527	1,312	1,282	1,348
% Ch	-4.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-14.1%	-2.3%	5.2%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	2,632	2,569	2,606	2,864	2,992	3,133	2,717	2,501	2,567
% Ch	-7.1%	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	4.7%	-13.3%	-8.0%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	1,152	1,145	1,164	1,183	1,187	1,187	1,029	996	1,056
% Ch	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-13.3%	-3.2%	6.0%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	16,297	16,286	16,181	16,663	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574	11,191
% Ch	-9.1%	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%	-22.4%	-4.7%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,355	1,323	1,316	1,308	1,272	1,244	1,137	1,094	1,103
% Ch	-10.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.6%	-3.7%	0.8%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	8,435	8,759	9,794	10,664	10,749	9,689	8,114	7,861	8,120
% Ch	0.8%	3.8%	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-3.1%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	4,438	4,408	4,391	4,378	4,269	4,046	3,446	3,349	3,430
% Ch	-4.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-2.8%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	622,299	638,122	654,340	672,473	693,645	706,352	719,564	733,663	747,085
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	134,173	136,381	138,939	141,833	144,308	146,073	147,369	148,851	150,189
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	92,373	97,329	99,842	104,229	109,640	110,951	112,968	115,566	117,557
% Ch	3.8%	5.4%	2.6%	4.4%	5.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	18,421	18,739	19,224	19,581	19,642	19,764	20,049	20,413	20,730
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	58,248	61,110	61,578	63,451	65,813	65,669	65,985	67,323	68,614
% Ch	3.9%	4.9%	0.8%	3.0%	3.7%	-0.2%	0.5%	2.0%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	11,978	12,071	12,236	12,370	12,336	12,336	12,440	12,628	12,782
% Ch	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	34,231	35,857	36,053	37,394	38,642	38,114	38,112	38,917	39,605
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	0.5%	3.7%	3.3%	-1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	7,520	7,598	7,725	7,808	7,735	7,740	7,851	7,995	8,125
% Ch	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	6,527	7,130	7,060	7,254	7,707	7,352	7,518	8,003	8,278
% Ch	5.2%	9.3%	-1.0%	2.7%	6.3%	-4.6%	2.3%	6.5%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	390	405	424	431	433	440	464	490	511
% Ch	1.1%	3.9%	4.6%	1.9%	0.3%	1.5%	5.7%	5.4%	4.5%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	4,859	5,417	5,500	5,649	5,811	5,863	5,963	6,078	6,197
% Ch	5.8%	11.5%	1.5%	2.7%	2.9%	0.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,410	1,431	1,454	1,459	1,428	1,433	1,454	1,483	1,519
% Ch	4.5%	1.5%	1.6%	0.4%	-2.1%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	2,717	2,934	2,975	3,016	3,089	3,147	3,236	3,337	3,473
% Ch	5.8%	8.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	3.1%	4.1%
National (Thousands)	1,098	1,104	1,127	1,122	1,082	1,076	1,101	1,135	1,164
% Ch	4.0%	0.6%	2.0%	-0.4%	-3.5%	-0.6%	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	11,625	11,266	11,425	11,900	12,143	11,837	11,538	11,564	11,663
% Ch	3.9%	-3.1%	1.4%	4.2%	2.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	0.2%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	1,089	1,065	1,049	1,050	1,039	1,039	1,067	1,079	1,087
% Ch	-1.3%	-2.1%	-1.5%	0.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	2.7%	1.1%	0.7%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	8,503	9,110	9,093	9,576	9,893	9,915	9,857	9,935	9,994
% Ch	4.7%	7.1%	-0.2%	5.3%	3.3%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	3,534	3,592	3,671	3,745	3,753	3,752	3,765	3,808	3,844
% Ch	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	23,912	23,131	22,927	23,234	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,260	23,364
% Ch	-2.3%	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-3.9%	-1.6%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	5,546	5,390	5,271	5,175	5,070	4,941	4,563	4,465	4,454
% Ch	-3.9%	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-7.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	15,900	14,999	14,714	14,700	15,094	15,835	15,642	15,443	15,355
% Ch	-2.8%	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	1,517	1,494	1,478	1,479	1,484	1,480	1,457	1,451	1,459
% Ch	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.6%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	2,030	1,921	1,899	1,907	1,891	1,807	1,433	1,283	1,233
% Ch	-0.1%	-5.3%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-20.7%	-10.5%	-3.9%
National (Thousands)	680	663	646	634	622	594	522	488	472
% Ch	-3.7%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-12.2%	-6.5%	-3.3%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	1,832	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,367	2,275	2,200	2,374
% Ch	-4.9%	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%	-3.9%	-3.3%	7.9%
National (Thousands)	906	887	872	866	861	847	804	786	783
% Ch	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	4,151	4,332	4,376	4,511	4,610	4,573	4,284	4,336	4,402
% Ch	-0.5%	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	-6.3%	1.2%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	2,442	2,346	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,020	1,781	1,740	1,739
% Ch	-6.6%	-3.9%	-3.0%	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-11.8%	-2.3%	0.0%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	1,785	1,931	2,160	2,372	2,665	2,767	2,163	2,297	2,584
% Ch	1.5%	8.2%	11.8%	9.8%	12.3%	3.8%	-21.8%	6.1%	12.5%
National (Thousands)	503	523	562	620	663	709	643	655	739
% Ch	-1.9%	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%	-9.3%	1.8%	12.9%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	36,739	39,839	45,127	52,043	52,592	45,010	34,404	31,296	30,359
% Ch	0.7%	8.4%	13.3%	15.3%	1.1%	-14.4%	-23.6%	-9.0%	-3.0%
National (Thousands)	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,690	7,627	7,162	6,017	5,518	5,530
% Ch	0.3%	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-16.0%	-8.3%	0.2%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	470,163	482,610	499,366	516,586	532,907	536,684	517,605	515,675	521,774
% Ch	1.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-0.4%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	108,528	109,892	111,856	113,927	115,769	115,909	112,741	112,601	113,895
% Ch	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.1%	1.1%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	260,020	269,014	280,741	292,713	304,462	307,046	295,847	296,271	302,716
% Ch	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	0.8%	-3.6%	0.1%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	66,422	67,552	69,009	70,693	72,018	72,179	70,080	70,215	71,589
% Ch	0.8%	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	0.2%	2.0%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	9,181	9,935	11,072	10,592	10,913	11,028	10,012	9,626	9,465
% Ch	0.3%	8.2%	11.4%	-4.3%	3.0%	1.1%	-9.2%	-3.9%	-1.7%
National (Thousands)	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,983	2,804	2,707	2,673
% Ch	-6.1%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-1.3%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	26,945	27,937	29,653	31,744	32,529	31,660	29,622	29,169	29,872
% Ch	4.3%	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.7%	-6.4%	-1.5%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	8,077	8,105	8,197	8,366	8,347	8,204	7,838	7,695	7,696
% Ch	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>MANUFACTURING (continued)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	24,018	25,253	25,525	26,057	27,170	27,554	27,874	28,406	29,009
% Ch	2.8%	5.1%	1.1%	2.1%	4.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	4,458	4,473	4,511	4,562	4,600	4,596	4,589	4,633	4,656
% Ch	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.5%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	15,660	16,394	16,501	16,848	17,545	17,901	18,108	18,470	18,920
% Ch	2.0%	4.7%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	1,469	1,474	1,485	1,505	1,530	1,543	1,567	1,600	1,627
% Ch	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	1.7%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	1,209	1,217	1,175	1,125	1,205	1,122	1,108	1,101	1,094
% Ch	-1.9%	0.7%	-3.4%	-4.3%	7.1%	-6.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	462	452	454	449	443	434	425	428	431
% Ch	-2.1%	-2.1%	0.3%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-2.0%	-2.0%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	2,540	2,599	2,532	2,549	2,674	2,674	2,706	2,776	2,826
% Ch	7.0%	2.3%	-2.6%	0.7%	4.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	784	793	803	809	819	821	818	820	815
% Ch	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.3%	-0.6%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	4,609	5,043	5,316	5,534	5,746	5,857	5,951	6,059	6,169
% Ch	4.7%	9.4%	5.4%	4.1%	3.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	1,743	1,754	1,770	1,799	1,809	1,798	1,779	1,785	1,783
% Ch	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	-0.6%	-1.0%	0.3%	-0.1%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	2,697	2,582	2,415	2,359	2,347	2,296	2,286	2,297	2,295
% Ch	4.4%	-4.3%	-6.5%	-2.3%	-0.5%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	797	811	838	768	647	643	670	682	703
% Ch	7.8%	1.8%	3.4%	-8.4%	-15.7%	-0.6%	4.1%	1.9%	3.0%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	31,428	33,637	35,849	38,420	41,480	42,986	44,696	45,946	46,648
% Ch	3.5%	7.0%	6.6%	7.2%	8.0%	3.6%	4.0%	2.8%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	5,646	5,858	6,150	6,443	6,659	6,785	6,939	7,102	7,245
% Ch	2.1%	3.7%	5.0%	4.8%	3.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	529,926	540,793	554,498	568,244	584,006	595,401	606,596	618,098	629,528
% Ch	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	115,751	117,642	119,715	122,252	124,667	126,309	127,321	128,438	129,459
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	307,736	315,991	326,784	336,265	350,005	359,282	367,747	376,246	384,302
% Ch	1.7%	2.7%	3.4%	2.9%	4.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	73,329	74,985	76,670	78,735	80,641	82,079	83,132	84,046	84,820
% Ch	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	9,364	9,288	9,322	9,290	8,966	8,781	8,843	9,059	9,257
% Ch	-1.1%	-0.8%	0.4%	-0.3%	-3.5%	-2.1%	0.7%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,675	2,706	2,727	2,751	2,776	2,793	2,777	2,776	2,780
% Ch	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	30,332	31,183	32,681	33,262	33,608	34,057	34,316	34,505	34,632
% Ch	1.5%	2.8%	4.8%	1.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	7,783	7,886	7,976	8,124	8,286	8,368	8,327	8,317	8,294
% Ch	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	18,764	18,947	19,294	20,242	21,032	21,723	20,690	20,690	21,185
% Ch	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.3%	-4.8%	0.0%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	4,761	4,814	4,917	5,017	5,095	5,067	4,797	4,744	4,857
% Ch	-1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%	-5.3%	-1.1%	2.4%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	70,004	73,138	76,899	81,346	83,191	80,542	74,681	73,959	75,167
% Ch	1.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-1.0%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	15,985	16,388	16,952	17,572	17,947	17,741	16,574	16,723	17,329
% Ch	0.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.1%	-1.2%	-6.6%	0.9%	3.6%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	62,552	65,220	67,996	70,119	74,072	77,738	81,003	83,832	86,551
% Ch	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	16,835	17,227	17,675	18,152	18,676	19,229	19,628	19,972	20,322
% Ch	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	54,405	55,566	57,347	59,650	63,256	63,200	58,665	57,948	59,299
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.0%	-0.1%	-8.7%	-1.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	12,175	12,492	12,813	13,109	13,428	13,441	13,074	13,042	13,352
% Ch	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.2%	2.4%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	18,168	18,272	18,479	19,021	19,469	21,155	21,174	21,047	21,177
% Ch	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	8.7%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,515	5,366	5,331	5,361
% Ch	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2.7%	-0.7%	0.6%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	97,120	99,131	103,675	107,465	111,651	110,453	102,270	100,837	101,888
% Ch	-0.2%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-1.1%	-7.4%	-1.4%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	20,525	20,722	21,043	21,260	21,532	21,228	20,108	19,897	20,214
% Ch	-0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.4%	-5.3%	-1.0%	1.6%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	72,625	73,725	76,801	80,514	83,552	82,614	76,283	74,836	75,202
% Ch	0.3%	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.1%	-7.7%	-1.9%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	14,917	15,060	15,281	15,356	15,516	15,285	14,522	14,445	14,670
% Ch	-0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	24,496	25,406	26,875	26,951	28,099	27,839	25,987	26,001	26,686
% Ch	-1.8%	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-0.9%	-6.7%	0.1%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	5,608	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,943	5,586	5,452	5,543
% Ch	-0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-2.4%	1.7%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	99,398	101,149	101,866	103,529	103,974	105,985	105,992	104,876	104,516
% Ch	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	18,357	18,744	18,820	18,887	19,073	19,742	19,484	19,742	19,722
% Ch	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	49,910	50,816	51,306	52,651	53,019	53,608	54,617	53,926	54,008
% Ch	0.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	-1.3%	0.2%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	49,488	50,332	50,560	50,878	50,955	52,377	51,376	50,950	50,508
% Ch	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%	-0.9%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	13,625	13,316	13,084	12,879	12,820	13,200	13,496	13,691	12,654
% Ch	0.5%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%	-7.6%
National (Thousands)	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,733	2,735	2,761	2,831	2,976	2,860
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	5.1%	-3.9%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	21,512	21,512	22,425	23,394	23,625	23,947	24,396	24,878	25,353
% Ch	1.5%	0.0%	4.2%	4.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	4,968	5,048	5,208	5,399	5,463	5,529	5,575	5,604	5,622
% Ch	2.3%	1.6%	3.2%	3.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	75,471	77,518	79,662	81,222	86,545	89,613	92,192	94,501	96,487
% Ch	0.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	6.6%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	17,933	18,520	19,064	19,664	20,230	20,869	21,619	22,171	22,572
% Ch	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%	3.6%	2.6%	1.8%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	88,359	90,999	94,174	97,288	100,970	104,504	107,706	111,219	114,973
% Ch	2.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	20,768	21,084	21,436	22,050	22,690	23,116	23,374	23,641	23,907
% Ch	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	61,178	63,512	65,899	68,317	72,191	73,946	75,392	76,707	77,714
% Ch	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	5.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	13,772	14,258	14,694	15,122	15,501	15,705	15,824	15,970	16,100
% Ch	3.1%	3.5%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	21,520	21,978	22,622	23,492	24,099	24,434	24,902	25,377	25,887
% Ch	1.6%	2.1%	2.9%	3.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,430	5,483	5,566	5,624	5,696	5,698	5,636	5,567	5,545
% Ch	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-0.4%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	104,947	107,378	109,528	112,876	113,439	115,045	117,414	120,177	122,729
% Ch	3.0%	2.3%	2.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	20,504	20,808	21,167	21,515	21,876	21,991	21,939	21,997	21,970
% Ch	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.1%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	77,127	78,740	80,575	83,849	84,898	86,330	88,305	90,588	92,688
% Ch	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%	4.1%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	14,836	15,074	15,354	15,640	15,946	16,029	15,957	15,963	15,885
% Ch	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.5%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	27,820	28,637	28,953	29,027	28,541	28,715	29,109	29,590	30,041
% Ch	4.2%	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	-1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	5,668	5,734	5,813	5,875	5,930	5,962	5,982	6,035	6,085
% Ch	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	104,604	105,013	105,850	106,553	107,803	108,236	108,585	108,822	109,348
% Ch	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,097	19,079	19,145	19,251	19,362	19,430	19,476	19,661	19,811
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	53,970	54,359	54,902	55,561	56,174	56,579	56,935	57,321	57,726
% Ch	-0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	50,634	50,654	50,947	50,991	51,629	51,657	51,650	51,501	51,622
% Ch	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.2%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	12,640	12,411	12,336	12,550	12,759	12,838	12,850	12,852	13,150
% Ch	-0.1%	-1.8%	-0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	2,822	2,770	2,733	2,752	2,787	2,810	2,774	2,733	2,858
% Ch	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%	-1.3%	-1.5%	4.6%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	86.736	89.118	91.985	94.812	97.340	99.218	100.000	101.226	103.316
% Ch	2.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	87.572	89.703	92.261	94.729	97.101	100.065	100.000	101.653	104.149
% Ch	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.7%	2.5%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	110.885	108.752	107.669	105.916	103.764	101.758	100.000	98.622	97.725
% Ch	-3.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-0.9%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	85.264	88.214	91.592	94.438	97.214	102.653	100.000	103.085	109.188
% Ch	2.1%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	5.6%	-2.6%	3.1%	5.9%
<b>Services</b>	84.533	87.058	89.934	92.977	95.981	98.947	100.000	101.661	103.524
% Ch	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)</b>	1.840	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.153	2.146	2.181	2.249
% Ch	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Prime</b>	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	1.1%	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.194	1.099	1.073	1.045	0.978	0.926	1.000	0.995	0.915
% Ch	-12.4%	-8.0%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-6.4%	-5.3%	8.0%	-0.5%	-8.0%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.321	1.261	1.184	1.123	1.040	0.941	1.000	0.948	0.870
% Ch	-1.6%	-4.5%	-6.2%	-5.1%	-7.4%	-9.5%	6.3%	-5.2%	-8.2%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	134.9	138.4	147.7	148.9	139.2	119.0	90.9	94.1	94.3
% Ch	-0.2%	2.6%	6.7%	0.8%	-6.5%	-14.6%	-23.6%	3.6%	0.2%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	46.1	54.0	61.1	69.3	79.6	85.7	76.2	86.0	92.8
% Ch	14.3%	17.1%	13.0%	13.5%	14.9%	7.6%	-11.1%	12.8%	8.0%
<b>Food</b>	97.5	97.4	100.5	101.3	101.9	100.6	100.0	100.4	100.2
% Ch	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.6%	0.5%	-0.2%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	94.9	98.9	102.6	107.0	98.5	85.2	89.7	93.5	88.5
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	-7.9%	-13.5%	5.2%	4.3%	-5.4%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	93.4	95.5	101.1	103.2	100.6	103.6	90.8	97.0	99.1
% Ch	-4.6%	2.2%	5.9%	2.1%	-2.5%	3.0%	-12.3%	6.8%	2.2%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	105.220	106.917	108.838	109.999	111.504	114.053	116.595	119.035	121.502
% Ch	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	106.121	107.532	109.150	109.532	110.729	112.669	114.827	117.140	119.579
% Ch	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	96.413	94.590	92.411	90.463	88.589	86.623	85.440	84.328	83.253
% Ch	-1.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.3%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	111.841	111.946	112.595	108.920	107.804	109.401	111.633	114.199	117.023
% Ch	2.4%	0.1%	0.6%	-3.3%	-1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%
<b>Services</b>	105.840	108.276	110.946	113.149	115.753	118.633	121.490	124.475	127.581
% Ch	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)</b>	2.296	2.330	2.367	2.370	2.400	2.459	2.520	2.580	2.644
% Ch	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	5.6%	5.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.7%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	3.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	0.950	0.994	1.038	1.242	1.293	1.334	1.287	1.237	1.203
% Ch	3.8%	4.6%	4.4%	19.6%	4.2%	3.2%	-3.6%	-3.8%	-2.8%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.866	0.856	0.874	0.977	1.064	1.075	1.074	1.076	1.069
% Ch	-0.5%	-1.2%	2.2%	11.8%	8.8%	1.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.6%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	100.0	105.8	108.6	108.9	109.7	111.5	115.1	118.2	119.9
% Ch	6.0%	5.8%	2.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	3.3%	2.6%	1.5%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	100.0	103.1	108.6	111.6	113.8	117.0	121.9	126.7	131.6
% Ch	7.7%	3.1%	5.2%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
<b>Food</b>	100.0	102.0	102.2	103.1	105.1	107.1	109.2	111.4	113.6
% Ch	-0.2%	2.0%	0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	100.0	116.1	109.6	112.6	119.6	130.5	141.3	148.6	151.6
% Ch	13.0%	16.1%	-5.6%	2.8%	6.2%	9.1%	8.3%	5.1%	2.0%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	100.0	101.2	103.8	97.1	88.8	86.5	86.6	87.0	87.4
% Ch	0.9%	1.2%	2.6%	-6.5%	-8.5%	-2.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,625.7	1,631.4	1,637.3	1,643.5	1,647.6	1,652.9	1,658.2	1,663.6	1,669.0	1,675.0	1,681.2	1,687.7
% Ch	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Millions)	318.563	319.183	319.901	320.367	320.887	321.654	322.372	322.997	323.504	324.125	324.843	325.501
% Ch	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	22.679	22.884	22.990	22.999	22.910	22.843	22.799	22.776	22.720	22.832	22.953	23.082
% Ch	5.5%	3.7%	1.9%	0.2%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-1.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	3,978	3,990	4,001	4,006	3,998	4,004	4,010	4,015	4,023	4,029	4,037	4,044
% Ch	3.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.4%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>DEATHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	12.521	12.553	12.626	12.740	12.895	13.012	13.089	13.128	13.180	13.249	13.319	13.390
% Ch	-0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	3.7%	5.0%	3.7%	2.4%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,610	2,613	2,616	2,617	2,616	2,621	2,626	2,633	2,642	2,650	2,658	2,666
% Ch	-0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	11.437	11.809	11.914	11.720	11.897	11.764	11.228	10.411	11.860	12.434	13.356	14.441
<b>HOUSING</b>												
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	10,108	9,695	9,100	10,328	10,041	10,301	10,422	10,451	12,156	12,182	13,019	13,652
% Ch	-5.6%	-15.4%	-22.4%	65.9%	-10.7%	10.8%	4.8%	1.1%	83.1%	0.8%	30.5%	20.9%
National (Millions)	0.941	0.984	1.023	1.056	0.986	1.156	1.156	1.135	1.151	1.159	1.138	1.158
% Ch	-25.1%	19.7%	16.5%	13.8%	-24.1%	88.9%	0.0%	-7.2%	6.0%	2.8%	-7.1%	7.0%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	7,537	7,240	7,012	7,597	8,236	7,717	8,279	8,847	9,702	9,556	10,355	11,081
% Ch	-23.8%	-14.8%	-12.0%	37.8%	38.1%	-22.9%	32.5%	30.4%	44.6%	-5.9%	37.9%	31.1%
National (Millions)	0.609	0.628	0.650	0.699	0.643	0.709	0.745	0.755	0.790	0.755	0.759	0.770
% Ch	-24.0%	12.8%	14.5%	34.3%	-28.5%	47.5%	21.9%	5.7%	20.1%	-16.9%	2.1%	6.0%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	2,572	2,455	2,089	2,732	1,805	2,584	2,142	1,604	2,454	2,626	2,664	2,571
% Ch	90.4%	-17.0%	-47.6%	192.7%	-80.9%	319.5%	-52.7%	-68.6%	448.6%	31.0%	6.0%	-13.3%
National (Millions)	0.332	0.356	0.373	0.357	0.343	0.447	0.411	0.380	0.361	0.405	0.380	0.388
% Ch	-27.2%	33.2%	20.1%	-16.1%	-14.8%	189.3%	-28.5%	-27.4%	-18.3%	57.9%	-22.5%	8.8%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	565.4	567.4	569.2	571.4	573.5	575.6	577.8	580.0	582.6	585.2	588.0	591.0
% Ch	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,693.7	1,699.9	1,706.0	1,712.0	1,718.2	1,724.3	1,730.5	1,736.8	1,743.5	1,750.2	1,756.9	1,763.6
% Ch	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	326.159	326.816	327.474	328.132	328.789	329.447	330.104	330.761	331.418	332.074	332.730	333.386
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	23.193	23.312	23.428	23.543	23.660	23.778	23.897	24.018	24.152	24.288	24.424	24.559
% Ch	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,051	4,058	4,065	4,071	4,077	4,083	4,090	4,096	4,102	4,108	4,113	4,119
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>DEATHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	13.460	13.530	13.601	13.673	13.744	13.816	13.889	13.962	14.035	14.109	14.183	14.258
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,674	2,681	2,689	2,697	2,705	2,712	2,720	2,728	2,735	2,743	2,751	2,760
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	14.959	15.113	14.914	14.454	14.593	14.519	14.561	14.680	15.153	15.654	16.119	16.520
<b>HOUSING</b>												
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	13,710	14,095	14,531	14,781	14,610	14,684	14,814	14,953	15,106	15,053	14,743	14,530
% Ch	1.7%	11.7%	13.0%	7.1%	-4.6%	2.0%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	-1.4%	-8.0%	-5.6%
National (Millions)	1.180	1.212	1.242	1.270	1.291	1.310	1.329	1.350	1.367	1.382	1.399	1.413
% Ch	7.9%	11.3%	10.3%	9.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.3%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.0%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	11,202	11,511	11,979	12,343	12,243	12,372	12,596	12,776	12,993	13,087	12,891	12,728
% Ch	4.4%	11.5%	17.3%	12.7%	-3.2%	4.3%	7.5%	5.8%	7.0%	2.9%	-5.8%	-5.0%
National (Millions)	0.785	0.811	0.834	0.857	0.876	0.894	0.909	0.922	0.933	0.942	0.954	0.963
% Ch	8.1%	13.7%	12.3%	11.2%	9.4%	8.0%	7.0%	5.9%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	3.9%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	2,508	2,584	2,553	2,438	2,367	2,312	2,218	2,177	2,113	1,966	1,851	1,802
% Ch	-9.4%	12.5%	-4.7%	-16.8%	-11.2%	-9.0%	-15.3%	-7.2%	-11.2%	-25.0%	-21.4%	-10.3%
National (Millions)	0.395	0.401	0.408	0.413	0.414	0.417	0.420	0.428	0.434	0.440	0.445	0.450
% Ch	7.6%	6.5%	6.4%	5.2%	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%	7.1%	5.8%	6.2%	4.4%	4.2%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	593.9	597.0	600.2	603.4	606.6	609.9	613.1	616.4	619.7	623.0	626.2	629.4
% Ch	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	17,025	17,286	17,569	17,692	17,784	17,998	18,142	18,223	18,282	18,450	18,651	18,874
% Ch	0.6%	6.3%	6.7%	2.8%	2.1%	4.9%	3.2%	1.8%	1.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.9%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,747	15,901	16,095	16,187	16,269	16,374	16,455	16,491	16,525	16,583	16,702	16,788
% Ch	-1.2%	4.0%	5.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	2.9%	2.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	59,238	60,527	61,107	62,081	62,570	63,255	64,078	64,238	64,249	65,093	66,028	66,483
% Ch	5.4%	9.0%	3.9%	6.5%	3.2%	4.5%	5.3%	1.0%	0.1%	5.4%	5.9%	2.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,896	57,866	58,667	59,570	60,332	60,963	61,682	62,172	62,602	63,315	64,210	64,839
% Ch	4.5%	7.0%	5.7%	6.3%	5.2%	4.2%	4.8%	3.2%	2.8%	4.6%	5.8%	4.0%
National (Billions)	14,487	14,718	14,928	15,106	15,186	15,402	15,556	15,690	15,740	15,893	16,047	16,203
% Ch	7.2%	6.5%	5.8%	4.9%	2.1%	5.8%	4.1%	3.5%	1.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	54,536	55,462	55,843	56,735	57,415	57,782	58,368	58,456	58,425	58,898	59,529	59,620
% Ch	3.3%	7.0%	2.8%	6.5%	4.9%	2.6%	4.1%	0.6%	-0.2%	3.3%	4.4%	0.6%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	52,380	53,023	53,614	54,440	55,361	55,688	56,185	56,575	56,927	57,289	57,890	58,145
% Ch	2.5%	5.0%	4.5%	6.3%	6.9%	2.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	4.3%	1.8%
National (Billions)	13,337	13,486	13,642	13,805	13,935	14,069	14,170	14,278	14,313	14,381	14,467	14,530
% Ch	5.1%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	3.8%	3.9%	2.9%	3.1%	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	36,439	37,102	37,322	37,773	37,977	38,268	38,642	38,614	38,496	38,863	39,274	39,392
% Ch	4.3%	7.5%	2.4%	4.9%	2.2%	3.1%	4.0%	-0.3%	-1.2%	3.9%	4.3%	1.2%
National	45,477	46,112	46,663	47,153	47,325	47,883	48,255	48,577	48,655	49,034	49,399	49,778
% Ch	6.5%	5.7%	4.9%	4.3%	1.5%	4.8%	3.1%	2.7%	0.6%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	33,547	33,997	34,107	34,520	34,848	34,957	35,199	35,139	35,006	35,164	35,408	35,326
% Ch	2.3%	5.5%	1.3%	4.9%	3.8%	1.3%	2.8%	-0.7%	-1.5%	1.8%	2.8%	-0.9%
National	41,867	42,253	42,644	43,093	43,426	43,740	43,955	44,204	44,244	44,367	44,537	44,640
% Ch	4.4%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	38,783	38,883	39,230	39,921	39,708	39,779	40,143	40,561	40,085	40,346	41,005	41,319
% Ch	2.6%	1.0%	3.6%	7.2%	-2.1%	0.7%	3.7%	4.2%	-4.6%	2.6%	6.7%	3.1%
National	53,349	53,445	53,953	54,482	54,620	55,193	55,532	56,166	55,816	56,286	56,699	57,142
% Ch	6.0%	0.7%	3.9%	4.0%	1.0%	4.3%	2.5%	4.6%	-2.5%	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	19,087	19,297	19,522	19,726	19,949	20,167	20,384	20,597	20,828	21,037	21,253	21,457
% Ch	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,881	16,971	17,063	17,148	17,248	17,341	17,436	17,527	17,629	17,719	17,810	17,891
% Ch	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	67,310	67,787	68,635	69,518	70,378	71,134	72,100	73,006	74,119	74,867	75,770	76,558
% Ch	5.1%	2.9%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%	5.5%	5.1%	6.2%	4.1%	4.9%	4.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	65,512	66,215	66,858	67,585	68,529	69,376	70,222	71,100	72,100	73,000	73,901	74,799
% Ch	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.4%	5.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%
National (Billions)	16,381	16,573	16,758	16,947	17,174	17,382	17,586	17,796	18,041	18,247	18,455	18,664
% Ch	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	60,170	60,327	60,750	61,271	61,765	62,095	62,625	63,112	63,754	64,078	64,523	64,862
% Ch	3.7%	1.0%	2.8%	3.5%	3.3%	2.2%	3.5%	3.1%	4.1%	2.1%	2.8%	2.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	58,563	58,928	59,176	59,567	60,142	60,560	60,994	61,464	62,017	62,481	62,931	63,372
% Ch	2.9%	2.5%	1.7%	2.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
National (Billions)	14,644	14,749	14,833	14,937	15,072	15,173	15,275	15,384	15,518	15,618	15,716	15,813
% Ch	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	3.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	39,742	39,878	40,233	40,605	40,961	41,253	41,663	42,035	42,513	42,777	43,127	43,410
% Ch	3.6%	1.4%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%	4.0%	3.6%	4.6%	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%
National	50,225	50,711	51,174	51,648	52,233	52,760	53,274	53,804	54,436	54,950	55,466	55,984
% Ch	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	35,526	35,489	35,610	35,788	35,948	36,011	36,188	36,339	36,567	36,613	36,725	36,778
% Ch	2.3%	-0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%
National	44,897	45,130	45,294	45,521	45,841	46,056	46,273	46,512	46,823	47,032	47,232	47,431
% Ch	2.3%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	41,611	41,913	42,209	42,544	42,932	43,322	43,718	44,104	44,496	44,890	45,284	45,680
% Ch	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%
National	57,680	58,317	58,919	59,500	60,134	60,738	61,336	61,919	62,537	63,138	63,738	64,340
% Ch	3.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	26,224	26,378	26,680	27,313	27,344	27,581	27,980	28,444	28,510	28,842	29,519	29,876
% Ch	6.0%	2.4%	4.7%	9.8%	0.5%	3.5%	5.9%	6.8%	0.9%	4.7%	9.7%	4.9%
National (Billions)	7,350	7,406	7,517	7,633	7,692	7,809	7,894	8,025	8,011	8,104	8,199	8,292
% Ch	7.6%	3.0%	6.1%	6.3%	3.1%	6.2%	4.4%	6.8%	-0.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,641	1,955	1,726	1,788	1,615	1,663	1,763	1,432	1,009	1,135	1,086	917
% Ch	39.7%	101.3%	-39.2%	15.2%	-33.4%	12.4%	26.2%	-56.5%	-75.3%	60.2%	-16.2%	-49.3%
National (Billions)	70	79	64	61	38	39	45	38	32	30	28	27
% Ch	-5.0%	61.4%	-56.4%	-18.0%	-84.3%	3.2%	76.4%	-46.7%	-48.3%	-27.5%	-17.5%	-18.5%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	5,591	5,750	5,895	6,037	6,250	6,290	6,354	6,423	6,609	6,650	6,687	6,741
% Ch	16.3%	11.9%	10.5%	10.0%	14.9%	2.5%	4.2%	4.4%	12.1%	2.5%	2.3%	3.3%
National (Billions)	1,234	1,258	1,281	1,305	1,313	1,327	1,344	1,363	1,372	1,378	1,387	1,400
% Ch	9.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.6%	2.5%	4.6%	5.2%	5.6%	2.6%	1.9%	2.7%	3.7%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	12,236	12,621	12,830	12,899	12,889	13,110	13,231	13,092	13,162	13,321	13,425	13,520
% Ch	8.8%	13.2%	6.8%	2.2%	-0.3%	7.1%	3.7%	-4.1%	2.2%	4.9%	3.1%	2.9%
National (Billions)	2,739	2,827	2,876	2,890	2,877	2,921	2,943	2,913	2,929	2,956	2,978	3,002
% Ch	11.2%	13.5%	7.2%	2.0%	-1.9%	6.3%	3.1%	-4.1%	2.2%	3.8%	2.9%	3.3%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,436	6,480	6,534	6,592	6,831	6,900	6,964	7,046	7,079	7,153	7,266	7,347
% Ch	-16.1%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%	15.3%	4.1%	3.8%	4.8%	1.9%	4.3%	6.4%	4.6%
National (Billions)	1,218	1,225	1,234	1,242	1,252	1,264	1,276	1,290	1,305	1,319	1,333	1,346
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	10,927	11,181	11,319	11,411	11,653	11,756	11,882	11,958	12,043	12,190	12,310	12,404
% Ch	2.8%	9.6%	5.0%	3.3%	8.8%	3.6%	4.3%	2.6%	2.9%	5.0%	4.0%	3.1%
National (Billions)	2,476	2,527	2,566	2,592	2,639	2,675	2,692	2,708	2,744	2,764	2,786	2,807
% Ch	4.4%	8.4%	6.4%	4.2%	7.4%	5.6%	2.5%	2.4%	5.4%	2.9%	3.3%	3.1%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	4,767	4,795	4,853	4,949	4,964	5,023	5,083	5,152	5,199	5,245	5,327	5,392
% Ch	4.2%	2.4%	4.9%	8.2%	1.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%	3.7%	3.6%	6.4%	5.0%
National (Billions)	1,140	1,146	1,159	1,174	1,183	1,198	1,208	1,224	1,229	1,240	1,251	1,265
% Ch	8.5%	1.9%	4.9%	5.2%	3.1%	5.1%	3.4%	5.3%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	4.5%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	948	956	975	989	952	977	987	997	1,037	1,047	1,062	1,070
% Ch	26.6%	3.5%	7.9%	5.9%	-14.1%	11.1%	3.8%	4.2%	17.0%	4.0%	5.9%	3.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	30,206	30,554	30,880	31,245	31,682	32,108	32,542	32,972	33,413	33,873	34,326	34,762
% Ch	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%	4.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%
National (Billions)	8,397	8,510	8,617	8,719	8,829	8,939	9,050	9,160	9,276	9,388	9,499	9,609
% Ch	5.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,063	836	1,039	1,193	1,106	1,012	1,128	1,156	1,266	1,110	1,109	997
% Ch	80.8%	-61.7%	138.5%	73.6%	-26.2%	-30.0%	54.7%	10.1%	44.1%	-41.0%	-0.3%	-34.8%
National (Billions)	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	28
% Ch	11.7%	14.5%	12.0%	12.7%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-1.3%	2.3%	1.2%	-7.0%	-4.3%	-10.9%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,849	6,960	7,056	7,141	7,216	7,298	7,368	7,436	7,505	7,568	7,619	7,668
% Ch	6.6%	6.6%	5.7%	4.9%	4.2%	4.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%	2.6%
National (Billions)	1,421	1,445	1,465	1,483	1,501	1,520	1,536	1,552	1,568	1,583	1,595	1,606
% Ch	6.4%	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	13,666	13,795	13,864	13,984	14,176	14,378	14,549	14,779	14,969	15,181	15,405	15,648
% Ch	4.4%	3.8%	2.0%	3.5%	5.6%	5.8%	4.9%	6.5%	5.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%
National (Billions)	3,026	3,049	3,070	3,103	3,143	3,187	3,222	3,270	3,309	3,352	3,397	3,447
% Ch	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.8%	4.5%	6.0%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	6.0%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	7,404	7,460	7,518	7,585	7,636	7,681	7,741	7,801	7,855	7,921	7,986	8,047
% Ch	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.7%	2.7%	2.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
National (Billions)	1,359	1,372	1,384	1,395	1,403	1,414	1,427	1,441	1,454	1,467	1,481	1,494
% Ch	3.8%	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.2%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	12,500	12,617	12,759	12,902	13,195	13,340	13,500	13,641	13,984	14,133	14,288	14,447
% Ch	3.1%	3.8%	4.6%	4.6%	9.4%	4.5%	4.9%	4.2%	10.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%
National (Billions)	2,830	2,857	2,889	2,922	2,986	3,019	3,054	3,085	3,159	3,191	3,224	3,257
% Ch	3.3%	3.9%	4.6%	4.6%	9.2%	4.4%	4.8%	4.1%	9.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	5,457	5,519	5,573	5,634	5,743	5,804	5,862	5,921	6,027	6,085	6,142	6,200
% Ch	4.9%	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	7.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
National (Billions)	1,281	1,297	1,313	1,329	1,355	1,369	1,383	1,397	1,423	1,437	1,450	1,464
% Ch	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	4.8%	7.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	7.7%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,077	1,085	1,092	1,100	1,111	1,122	1,133	1,143	1,155	1,166	1,178	1,189
% Ch	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	650,631	652,834	654,710	659,184	666,068	670,663	674,366	678,796	688,279	691,901	695,466	698,937
% Ch	3.5%	1.4%	1.2%	2.8%	4.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%	5.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	137,777	138,568	139,316	140,097	140,828	141,481	142,151	142,872	143,531	143,983	144,605	145,114
% Ch	1.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	98,998	99,134	99,892	101,345	103,003	104,078	103,985	105,852	108,743	109,649	109,884	110,282
% Ch	2.8%	0.5%	3.1%	5.9%	6.7%	4.2%	-0.4%	7.4%	11.4%	3.4%	0.9%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	19,014	19,154	19,297	19,433	19,556	19,572	19,566	19,631	19,687	19,631	19,614	19,635
% Ch	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	0.3%	-0.1%	1.3%	1.1%	-1.1%	-0.3%	0.4%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	61,329	61,353	61,543	62,087	62,433	63,176	63,573	64,622	65,537	65,849	65,931	65,934
% Ch	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	4.8%	2.5%	6.8%	5.8%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	12,163	12,203	12,255	12,322	12,367	12,374	12,373	12,366	12,369	12,340	12,327	12,307
% Ch	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.6%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	36,019	35,864	35,919	36,409	36,798	37,343	37,388	38,048	38,493	38,805	38,717	38,554
% Ch	0.3%	-1.7%	0.6%	5.6%	4.3%	6.1%	0.5%	7.2%	4.8%	3.3%	-0.9%	-1.7%
National (Thousands)	7,660	7,701	7,746	7,791	7,820	7,818	7,807	7,787	7,775	7,741	7,721	7,704
% Ch	1.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.5%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.9%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	7,138	6,958	7,000	7,146	7,255	7,463	6,984	7,312	7,577	7,921	7,732	7,600
% Ch	-1.5%	-9.7%	2.4%	8.6%	6.3%	11.9%	-23.3%	20.2%	15.3%	19.4%	-9.2%	-6.6%
National (Thousands)	417	423	426	428	431	429	431	434	434	433	432	433
% Ch	4.0%	5.8%	3.3%	1.6%	2.8%	-1.9%	2.2%	2.9%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-0.9%	1.7%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	5,546	5,472	5,481	5,500	5,513	5,608	5,713	5,764	5,816	5,778	5,809	5,841
% Ch	0.9%	-5.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	7.0%	7.7%	3.6%	3.7%	-2.6%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,445	1,448	1,455	1,467	1,472	1,467	1,455	1,443	1,440	1,430	1,422	1,420
% Ch	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	3.3%	1.3%	-1.3%	-3.3%	-3.2%	-0.9%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-0.6%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	2,944	2,938	2,982	3,037	3,039	3,072	3,014	2,940	3,106	3,072	3,081	3,096
% Ch	-11.9%	-0.8%	6.2%	7.6%	0.2%	4.5%	-7.3%	-9.5%	24.7%	-4.4%	1.2%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,113	1,125	1,132	1,138	1,137	1,128	1,118	1,105	1,095	1,083	1,080	1,071
% Ch	2.4%	4.4%	2.2%	2.2%	-0.1%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-3.6%	-4.5%	-1.1%	-3.1%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	11,244	11,387	11,443	11,625	11,681	11,786	12,007	12,124	12,184	12,220	12,105	12,061
% Ch	4.4%	5.2%	2.0%	6.5%	1.9%	3.6%	7.7%	4.0%	2.0%	1.2%	-3.7%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,051	1,047	1,048	1,051	1,054	1,053	1,051	1,044	1,045	1,041	1,035	1,033
% Ch	-2.6%	-1.6%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-2.5%	0.3%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-0.8%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	9,147	9,110	9,012	9,101	9,310	9,415	9,670	9,909	9,810	9,815	9,990	9,956
% Ch	0.6%	-1.6%	-4.2%	4.0%	9.5%	4.6%	11.3%	10.2%	-3.9%	0.2%	7.3%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	3,635	3,658	3,685	3,708	3,726	3,742	3,753	3,761	3,762	3,755	3,752	3,745
% Ch	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.7%

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Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	701,794	705,052	707,792	710,771	714,490	717,845	721,225	724,694	728,230	732,040	735,615	738,768
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	145,583	145,923	146,246	146,540	146,828	147,167	147,549	147,934	148,330	148,691	149,039	149,344
% Ch	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	110,368	110,752	111,100	111,583	112,218	112,684	113,205	113,764	114,466	115,314	115,989	116,494
% Ch	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	19,661	19,737	19,795	19,863	19,925	20,005	20,087	20,178	20,270	20,362	20,463	20,555
% Ch	0.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	65,712	65,706	65,611	65,645	65,707	65,862	66,081	66,291	66,687	67,143	67,543	67,917
% Ch	-1.3%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	12,294	12,332	12,351	12,368	12,381	12,418	12,455	12,507	12,555	12,601	12,652	12,704
% Ch	-0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	38,236	38,191	38,023	38,007	38,014	38,078	38,128	38,227	38,517	38,828	39,067	39,257
% Ch	-3.3%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	7,692	7,727	7,758	7,784	7,803	7,836	7,864	7,904	7,940	7,974	8,012	8,053
% Ch	-0.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	7,352	7,362	7,347	7,346	7,403	7,479	7,552	7,637	7,805	7,965	8,083	8,159
% Ch	-12.4%	0.5%	-0.8%	0.0%	3.2%	4.2%	4.0%	4.6%	9.1%	8.4%	6.1%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	428	436	444	450	456	461	467	474	480	486	493	500
% Ch	-5.0%	8.0%	7.1%	6.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.9%	5.4%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	5,840	5,851	5,870	5,893	5,922	5,946	5,977	6,008	6,037	6,064	6,091	6,120
% Ch	-0.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	1,420	1,431	1,438	1,445	1,448	1,452	1,455	1,460	1,469	1,478	1,487	1,497
% Ch	0.0%	2.9%	2.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	3,124	3,147	3,153	3,164	3,202	3,231	3,246	3,264	3,277	3,315	3,356	3,399
% Ch	3.7%	2.9%	0.8%	1.4%	4.9%	3.7%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	1,068	1,071	1,080	1,085	1,089	1,097	1,105	1,114	1,122	1,131	1,139	1,148
% Ch	-1.3%	1.1%	3.4%	2.0%	1.2%	3.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	11,975	11,887	11,748	11,739	11,641	11,579	11,496	11,436	11,492	11,558	11,591	11,615
% Ch	-2.8%	-2.9%	-4.6%	-0.3%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.9%	-2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	1,029	1,035	1,043	1,050	1,057	1,064	1,071	1,077	1,077	1,078	1,080	1,082
% Ch	-1.5%	2.3%	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	9,944	9,944	9,905	9,864	9,845	9,843	9,858	9,882	9,906	9,926	9,945	9,964
% Ch	-0.5%	0.0%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	3,747	3,754	3,753	3,754	3,753	3,761	3,766	3,779	3,791	3,801	3,813	3,825
% Ch	0.2%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%

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Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	25,310	25,489	25,625	25,677	25,635	25,832	26,185	26,574	27,043	27,045	27,214	27,380
% Ch	0.1%	2.8%	2.2%	0.8%	-0.7%	3.1%	5.6%	6.1%	7.3%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	4,503	4,503	4,509	4,531	4,547	4,556	4,565	4,579	4,593	4,598	4,606	4,604
% Ch	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	-0.2%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	16,429	16,539	16,491	16,547	16,592	16,701	16,957	17,143	17,502	17,404	17,558	17,716
% Ch	-0.2%	2.7%	-1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	2.7%	6.3%	4.5%	8.7%	-2.2%	3.6%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	1,488	1,481	1,481	1,489	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,508	1,520	1,527	1,536	1,537
% Ch	1.7%	-1.9%	0.0%	2.2%	4.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%	2.0%	2.4%	0.3%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,127	1,211	1,202	1,161	1,126	1,109	1,103	1,161	1,227	1,210	1,205	1,179
% Ch	-28.2%	33.6%	-2.9%	-13.2%	-11.5%	-5.7%	-2.2%	22.7%	24.9%	-5.7%	-1.7%	-8.3%
National (Thousands)	453	455	454	452	450	449	447	449	447	444	441	440
% Ch	1.9%	1.1%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-1.8%	1.4%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-2.7%	-0.8%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	2,518	2,561	2,535	2,515	2,522	2,497	2,566	2,613	2,659	2,698	2,663	2,677
% Ch	-14.7%	6.9%	-3.9%	-3.2%	1.1%	-3.8%	11.4%	7.5%	7.3%	6.1%	-5.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	797	801	804	808	807	809	810	812	817	818	820	821
% Ch	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	-0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	5,236	5,178	5,396	5,455	5,395	5,524	5,559	5,657	5,655	5,733	5,788	5,808
% Ch	17.9%	-4.4%	17.9%	4.5%	-4.3%	9.9%	2.6%	7.3%	-0.2%	5.7%	3.9%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	1,764	1,766	1,770	1,781	1,786	1,794	1,805	1,810	1,810	1,809	1,809	1,806
% Ch	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	2.7%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	1.1%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.6%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,518	2,426	2,261	2,455	2,370	2,411	2,365	2,288	2,366	2,342	2,339	2,340
% Ch	-6.7%	-13.7%	-24.6%	39.0%	-13.1%	7.0%	-7.3%	-12.5%	14.4%	-4.0%	-0.6%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	824	835	848	847	822	777	750	722	682	647	633	628
% Ch	3.6%	5.7%	6.3%	-0.2%	-11.5%	-20.1%	-13.2%	-14.2%	-20.5%	-19.0%	-8.5%	-2.8%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	35,152	35,354	36,087	36,803	38,200	38,491	38,046	38,942	40,840	41,457	41,614	42,008
% Ch	8.3%	2.3%	8.6%	8.2%	16.1%	3.1%	-4.5%	9.8%	21.0%	6.2%	1.5%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	6,027	6,115	6,194	6,263	6,367	6,420	6,443	6,543	6,636	6,645	6,655	6,699
% Ch	6.1%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	6.8%	3.4%	1.4%	6.4%	5.8%	0.5%	0.6%	2.7%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	551,633	553,701	554,819	557,838	563,064	566,586	570,381	572,944	579,536	582,251	585,582	588,654
% Ch	3.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	4.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	118,763	119,414	120,018	120,664	121,272	121,909	122,585	123,241	123,845	124,352	124,991	125,479
% Ch	1.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	324,786	326,289	326,940	329,122	332,945	334,839	337,852	339,424	345,849	348,525	351,658	353,990
% Ch	4.6%	1.9%	0.8%	2.7%	4.7%	2.3%	3.6%	1.9%	7.8%	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	75,908	76,419	76,922	77,433	77,915	78,453	78,996	79,575	79,986	80,395	80,888	81,295
% Ch	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	2.0%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	9,283	9,334	9,297	9,375	9,295	9,267	9,266	9,334	8,998	8,933	8,984	8,952
% Ch	1.1%	2.2%	-1.6%	3.4%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-0.1%	3.0%	-13.6%	-2.9%	2.3%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,720	2,721	2,733	2,731	2,736	2,748	2,758	2,762	2,773	2,768	2,777	2,785
% Ch	-0.6%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	32,462	32,585	32,864	32,814	33,072	33,304	33,303	33,367	33,458	33,567	33,661	33,748
% Ch	10.7%	1.5%	3.5%	-0.6%	3.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	7,926	7,953	7,994	8,029	8,071	8,101	8,147	8,179	8,217	8,266	8,313	8,348
% Ch	0.8%	1.4%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	1.7%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	27,477	27,515	27,588	27,638	27,694	27,784	27,953	28,064	28,170	28,316	28,477	28,660
% Ch	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	4,601	4,605	4,594	4,584	4,579	4,582	4,591	4,603	4,615	4,627	4,640	4,651
% Ch	-0.2%	0.3%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	17,830	17,867	17,940	17,968	17,998	18,049	18,165	18,222	18,298	18,401	18,523	18,656
% Ch	2.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.7%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	1,533	1,543	1,547	1,550	1,555	1,562	1,570	1,579	1,587	1,596	1,604	1,613
% Ch	-0.9%	2.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,145	1,126	1,113	1,104	1,104	1,106	1,110	1,110	1,103	1,102	1,099	1,102
% Ch	-10.9%	-6.5%	-4.5%	-3.1%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	-2.7%	-0.3%	-1.1%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	439	437	432	429	426	425	425	425	427	428	429	430
% Ch	-0.6%	-2.5%	-4.5%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	2,674	2,672	2,671	2,678	2,679	2,690	2,714	2,741	2,752	2,768	2,782	2,801
% Ch	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	1.6%	3.7%	4.0%	1.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	822	822	821	820	817	817	818	819	820	820	820	820
% Ch	0.6%	0.2%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	5,827	5,850	5,864	5,888	5,913	5,938	5,964	5,991	6,018	6,045	6,072	6,100
% Ch	1.3%	1.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	1,807	1,803	1,794	1,786	1,780	1,778	1,778	1,780	1,782	1,784	1,786	1,788
% Ch	0.2%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,331	2,290	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,285	2,289	2,289	2,293	2,304	2,296	2,297
% Ch	-1.5%	-6.9%	-1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	1.9%	-1.4%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	631	635	646	662	666	668	671	674	677	680	684	689
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	7.1%	10.6%	2.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.5%	2.9%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	42,325	42,757	43,208	43,656	44,229	44,536	44,835	45,183	45,487	45,867	46,150	46,280
% Ch	3.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	5.4%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	6,736	6,770	6,798	6,833	6,878	6,919	6,962	6,997	7,038	7,081	7,127	7,162
% Ch	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	591,425	594,300	596,692	599,189	602,272	605,161	608,021	610,930	613,764	616,726	619,627	622,274
% Ch	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	125,922	126,186	126,450	126,677	126,902	127,162	127,462	127,756	128,060	128,329	128,575	128,788
% Ch	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	356,245	358,391	360,262	362,229	364,555	366,667	368,808	370,957	373,059	375,265	377,374	379,288
% Ch	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	81,668	81,950	82,218	82,480	82,744	83,008	83,264	83,511	83,749	83,959	84,148	84,329
% Ch	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	8,862	8,793	8,745	8,725	8,760	8,814	8,873	8,927	8,977	9,033	9,088	9,138
% Ch	-3.9%	-3.1%	-2.1%	-0.9%	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,807	2,798	2,781	2,784	2,783	2,769	2,774	2,781	2,777	2,776	2,775	2,775
% Ch	3.2%	-1.2%	-2.4%	0.4%	-0.2%	-2.0%	0.8%	0.9%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	33,925	34,056	34,086	34,161	34,252	34,315	34,339	34,357	34,432	34,493	34,540	34,553
% Ch	2.1%	1.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	8,378	8,378	8,367	8,349	8,334	8,327	8,324	8,325	8,328	8,325	8,313	8,302
% Ch	1.4%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	22,028	22,180	22,577	22,913	23,208	23,466	23,465	23,435	23,533	23,602	23,688	23,678
% Ch	6.2%	2.8%	7.4%	6.1%	5.3%	4.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	5,119	5,175	5,235	5,305	5,349	5,388	5,423	5,436	5,435	5,451	5,472	5,493
% Ch	2.2%	4.4%	4.7%	5.4%	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	1.0%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	80,128	79,825	79,008	79,686	80,801	80,941	82,011	81,136	85,158	86,234	86,939	87,849
% Ch	3.8%	-1.5%	-4.0%	3.5%	5.7%	0.7%	5.4%	-4.2%	21.4%	5.1%	3.3%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	18,826	18,990	19,147	19,293	19,405	19,584	19,744	19,925	20,013	20,139	20,311	20,456
% Ch	2.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%	1.8%	2.6%	3.4%	2.9%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	93,326	93,820	94,514	95,035	95,920	96,786	97,730	98,715	99,525	100,312	101,515	102,526
% Ch	4.3%	2.1%	3.0%	2.2%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	3.3%	3.2%	4.9%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	21,253	21,362	21,500	21,628	21,783	21,961	22,135	22,321	22,471	22,622	22,764	22,903
% Ch	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	65,235	66,015	65,855	66,493	67,392	67,598	68,731	69,546	71,236	71,711	72,762	73,056
% Ch	3.7%	4.9%	-1.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.2%	6.9%	4.8%	10.1%	2.7%	6.0%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	14,522	14,653	14,740	14,858	14,967	15,053	15,164	15,303	15,407	15,466	15,547	15,585
% Ch	2.5%	3.7%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	2.3%	3.0%	3.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.1%	1.0%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	22,324	22,530	22,825	22,808	23,256	23,477	23,345	23,892	23,941	24,166	24,109	24,181
% Ch	2.9%	3.7%	5.3%	-0.3%	8.1%	3.9%	-2.2%	9.7%	0.8%	3.8%	-0.9%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	5,540	5,564	5,573	5,589	5,604	5,618	5,626	5,648	5,671	5,683	5,703	5,726
% Ch	1.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	108,869	109,499	109,536	110,207	111,623	112,573	113,240	114,069	113,690	113,298	113,086	113,681
% Ch	2.7%	2.3%	0.1%	2.5%	5.2%	3.4%	2.4%	3.0%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-0.7%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	21,038	21,128	21,208	21,296	21,396	21,474	21,553	21,634	21,793	21,849	21,904	21,960
% Ch	1.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	79,872	80,458	80,665	81,304	82,614	83,661	84,227	84,894	84,994	84,783	84,653	85,162
% Ch	2.4%	3.0%	1.0%	3.2%	6.6%	5.2%	2.7%	3.2%	0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	15,254	15,319	15,384	15,458	15,538	15,607	15,675	15,739	15,876	15,927	15,973	16,008
% Ch	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	3.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	28,998	29,041	28,871	28,903	29,009	28,911	29,013	29,174	28,696	28,515	28,433	28,519
% Ch	3.3%	0.6%	-2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	-1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	-6.4%	-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	5,784	5,809	5,824	5,837	5,859	5,866	5,878	5,895	5,917	5,922	5,930	5,952
% Ch	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	105,762	105,645	105,890	106,102	106,000	106,656	106,802	106,753	107,252	107,743	108,040	108,178
% Ch	2.7%	-0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	-0.4%	2.5%	0.5%	-0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,087	19,141	19,156	19,195	19,215	19,232	19,283	19,272	19,300	19,329	19,403	19,416
% Ch	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	0.3%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	54,941	54,796	54,683	55,189	55,233	55,814	55,757	55,441	55,780	56,225	56,353	56,339
% Ch	3.7%	-1.1%	-0.8%	3.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-0.4%	-2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	0.9%	-0.1%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	50,821	50,848	51,208	50,912	50,767	50,842	51,045	51,311	51,472	51,518	51,687	51,839
% Ch	1.6%	0.2%	2.9%	-2.3%	-1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	12,215	12,269	12,452	12,408	12,497	12,518	12,488	12,699	12,745	12,685	12,798	12,806
% Ch	-5.1%	1.8%	6.1%	-1.4%	2.9%	0.7%	-1.0%	6.9%	1.5%	-1.9%	3.6%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	2,730	2,727	2,733	2,741	2,746	2,751	2,753	2,759	2,766	2,779	2,797	2,808
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	2.6%	1.6%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	23,782	23,893	24,005	24,106	24,219	24,335	24,455	24,575	24,695	24,817	24,940	25,061
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,517	5,527	5,533	5,540	5,553	5,576	5,582	5,587	5,594	5,602	5,608	5,613
% Ch	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	88,590	89,356	89,980	90,527	91,223	91,838	92,518	93,187	93,684	94,235	94,784	95,302
% Ch	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	20,575	20,757	20,973	21,169	21,377	21,558	21,708	21,834	21,984	22,119	22,240	22,343
% Ch	2.4%	3.6%	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	103,368	104,121	104,881	105,644	106,566	107,343	108,071	108,843	109,779	110,779	111,724	112,594
% Ch	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	23,015	23,086	23,147	23,217	23,289	23,342	23,401	23,463	23,553	23,612	23,663	23,734
% Ch	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	73,466	73,794	74,069	74,454	74,798	75,184	75,594	75,992	76,295	76,590	76,858	77,084
% Ch	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	15,636	15,695	15,734	15,757	15,756	15,797	15,842	15,902	15,915	15,948	15,992	16,027
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	24,251	24,378	24,496	24,611	24,737	24,839	24,957	25,077	25,196	25,318	25,439	25,555
% Ch	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	5,740	5,709	5,683	5,663	5,651	5,640	5,632	5,620	5,599	5,577	5,556	5,536
% Ch	1.0%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	114,157	114,866	115,348	115,809	116,388	117,074	117,755	118,441	119,129	119,838	120,541	121,202
% Ch	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	22,018	21,996	21,990	21,958	21,927	21,933	21,942	21,954	21,979	21,990	22,011	22,009
% Ch	1.1%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	85,569	86,177	86,589	86,983	87,457	88,024	88,586	89,153	89,721	90,307	90,888	91,434
% Ch	1.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	16,052	16,034	16,029	16,000	15,964	15,958	15,954	15,953	15,963	15,961	15,969	15,957
% Ch	1.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	28,588	28,689	28,759	28,826	28,931	29,050	29,169	29,288	29,408	29,530	29,652	29,768
% Ch	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,965	5,962	5,961	5,958	5,963	5,975	5,988	6,000	6,016	6,029	6,042	6,051
% Ch	0.9%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	108,196	108,203	108,240	108,307	108,477	108,570	108,609	108,683	108,722	108,771	108,861	108,935
% Ch	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	19,425	19,426	19,432	19,437	19,442	19,442	19,487	19,533	19,583	19,641	19,688	19,732
% Ch	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	56,443	56,520	56,618	56,735	56,790	56,877	56,977	57,096	57,194	57,269	57,368	57,453
% Ch	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	51,753	51,683	51,622	51,572	51,687	51,693	51,631	51,588	51,528	51,502	51,493	51,482
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	12,827	12,840	12,843	12,844	12,852	12,851	12,850	12,849	12,855	12,853	12,851	12,849
% Ch	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,812	2,814	2,810	2,802	2,790	2,779	2,769	2,758	2,749	2,738	2,728	2,719
% Ch	0.5%	0.4%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2016

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>												
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	108.140	108.714	109.178	109.321	109.307	109.922	110.268	110.498	110.635	111.268	111.686	112.429
% Ch	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	0.5%	-0.1%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	2.3%	1.5%	2.7%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	108.621	109.133	109.425	109.422	108.979	109.472	109.784	109.892	109.969	110.519	110.917	111.511
% Ch	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.0%	-1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.2%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	93.198	92.751	92.202	91.494	90.977	90.829	90.231	89.813	89.619	89.045	88.126	87.564
% Ch	-2.4%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-2.2%	-0.6%	-2.6%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-2.5%	-4.1%	-2.5%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	112.637	113.000	112.906	111.837	108.682	109.275	109.264	108.459	106.917	107.582	107.807	108.912
% Ch	2.0%	1.3%	-0.3%	-3.7%	-10.8%	2.2%	0.0%	-2.9%	-5.6%	2.5%	0.8%	4.2%
<b>Services</b>	109.969	110.716	111.303	111.797	112.275	112.863	113.469	113.990	114.663	115.405	116.137	116.805
% Ch	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.357	2.368	2.373	2.371	2.354	2.368	2.376	2.381	2.379	2.394	2.404	2.424
% Ch	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	-0.3%	-2.9%	2.4%	1.4%	0.8%	-0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	3.4%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>												
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.015	1.009	1.031	1.099	1.201	1.219	1.258	1.288	1.303	1.264	1.284	1.321
% Ch	7.5%	-2.4%	9.1%	29.2%	42.8%	6.1%	13.2%	10.0%	4.9%	-11.6%	6.6%	11.9%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.870	0.865	0.865	0.898	0.940	0.947	1.000	1.023	1.064	1.053	1.064	1.073
% Ch	5.4%	-2.2%	0.1%	15.9%	20.3%	3.0%	24.2%	9.6%	17.2%	-4.1%	4.3%	3.5%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>												
<b>Wood Products</b>	105.1	108.4	110.3	110.7	108.6	107.3	109.0	110.7	111.0	109.7	108.9	109.4
% Ch	-8.7%	13.1%	7.3%	1.5%	-7.6%	-4.6%	6.3%	6.4%	1.2%	-4.5%	-2.8%	1.5%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	106.1	108.0	109.3	110.8	111.3	111.0	111.7	112.4	113.3	113.2	113.9	114.9
% Ch	4.7%	7.4%	4.7%	5.6%	1.7%	-0.7%	2.4%	2.4%	3.2%	-0.3%	2.4%	3.6%
<b>Food</b>	102.3	102.6	101.4	102.6	103.1	102.6	103.4	103.2	104.4	104.8	105.4	105.8
% Ch	-1.4%	0.9%	-4.6%	5.2%	1.8%	-1.8%	3.2%	-1.1%	4.9%	1.4%	2.5%	1.5%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	112.2	105.8	109.8	110.6	108.1	115.4	111.5	115.5	115.4	116.6	122.1	124.2
% Ch	-19.8%	-21.0%	16.2%	3.0%	-8.7%	29.7%	-12.7%	15.2%	-0.4%	4.2%	20.1%	7.0%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	102.1	105.3	108.2	99.6	99.7	96.6	97.8	94.2	88.8	91.8	87.7	86.9
% Ch	6.2%	13.1%	11.7%	-28.4%	0.5%	-11.8%	5.1%	-14.0%	-21.0%	14.1%	-16.7%	-3.5%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2017**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>												
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	113.064	113.705	114.411	115.032	115.661	116.298	116.910	117.511	118.149	118.730	119.331	119.930
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	111.866	112.367	112.981	113.460	113.945	114.557	115.130	115.677	116.259	116.836	117.431	118.033
% Ch	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	87.162	86.780	86.430	86.119	85.838	85.570	85.307	85.044	84.764	84.476	84.181	83.892
% Ch	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	108.579	108.952	109.883	110.188	110.565	111.418	112.031	112.520	113.178	113.863	114.533	115.221
% Ch	-1.2%	1.4%	3.5%	1.1%	1.4%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
<b>Services</b>	117.551	118.282	118.996	119.704	120.391	121.113	121.855	122.599	123.346	124.080	124.850	125.623
% Ch	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.435	2.450	2.469	2.483	2.496	2.513	2.528	2.542	2.557	2.572	2.588	2.604
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%
<b>Prime</b>	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>												
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.336	1.340	1.338	1.325	1.309	1.291	1.280	1.267	1.253	1.241	1.232	1.224
% Ch	4.5%	1.3%	-0.7%	-3.9%	-4.7%	-5.2%	-3.3%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-2.6%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.075	1.074	1.074	1.075	1.075	1.074	1.073	1.074	1.076	1.077	1.077	1.076
% Ch	0.5%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.4%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>												
<b>Wood Products</b>	109.9	110.8	112.2	113.2	114.0	114.7	115.5	116.4	117.0	117.9	118.8	119.1
% Ch	2.0%	3.4%	5.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%	1.0%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.7	120.0	121.4	122.6	123.8	125.0	126.1	127.3	128.5
% Ch	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
<b>Food</b>	106.3	106.8	107.3	107.9	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.7	112.2
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	126.2	128.6	131.8	135.2	138.0	140.4	142.5	144.6	146.5	148.2	149.5	150.3
% Ch	6.7%	8.0%	10.3%	10.8%	8.3%	7.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.3%	4.8%	3.5%	2.3%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	86.5	86.4	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.7	86.8	86.9	87.0	87.1
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%

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## APPENDIX

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## THE IHS ECONOMICS US MACROECONOMIC MODEL

IHS Economics Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the US economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The IHS Economics model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

IHS Economics divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the nonprofit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the US exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the US and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The IHS Economics model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

## THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the IHS Economics US Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

**personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors' income + property income + transfer payments - contributions for social insurance + residence adjustment.**

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly-aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 23 North American Industry Classification System employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned

above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from IHS Economics US macroeconomic model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the IHS Economics model, an understanding of the IHS Economics model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the IHS Economics model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

## IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

$$EEA\_ID = EEA\_ID\_GOODS + EEA\_ID\_NONGOODS$$

$$EEA\_ID\_2100 = 3452.663 + 13.279* @MOVAV(ID0IP2122\_2123(- 1),4) - 2653.820*JECIWSP/WPI10 - 958.735* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_2300 = -14628.114 + 292.756*ID0HSPRS1\_A + 250.933*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 1) + 209.111*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 2) + 167.289*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 3) + 125.467*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 4) + 83.644*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 5) + 41.822*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 6) + 0.136*EEA\_ID\_44\_45 + 0.116*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 1) + 0.097*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 2) + 0.078*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 3) + 0.058*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 4) + 0.039*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 5) + 0.019*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 6)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3110 = 26264.492 + 308.540* @MOVAV(IPSG311(- 1),4) - 668.052* @MOVAV((IPSG311/EMN311),6) - 2365.158* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2) + 37.953* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3230 = 1257.982 + 20.155* @MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 8.409* @MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),8) - 278.930* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_MNFNEC = -125.707 + 16.962* @MOVAV(IPSG322,2) + 19.982* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3250 = 3571.669 + 13.441* @MOVAV(IPSG3253(- 1),8) - 1883.235*DUM951ON - 686.618* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3320 = 1594.574 + 26.800* @MOVAV(IPSG332,2) + 13.445* @TREND - 1791.582* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3330 = 2558.595 + 0.116* @MOVAV(IPSG3332,8)* @TREND - 8.10* @TREND - 446.808* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3340 = @BEFORE("2009Q1")*(51210.382 + 53.405*IPSG334(- 3) + 40.620*IPSG3342 - 458.115*JPC(- 2)) + @AFTER("2009Q1")*(14198.774 + 83.249*IPSG334(- 3) - 28.909*IPSG3342 - 72.796*JPC(- 2))$$

$$EEA\_ID\_4200 = @BEFORE("2011Q4")*(7167.041 + 0.250*EEA\_ID\_44\_45) + @AFTER("2011Q4")*(15894.913 + 0.158*EEA\_ID\_44\_45)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_44\_45 = 44869.494 + 222.011* @MOVAV(YPADJ\_ID,4)/ @MOVAV(JPC,4) - 471.774* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_48\_49\_22 = -4585.316 + 0.653* @MOVAV(EEA\_ID\_4200,2) + 5225.582* @MOVAV(ID0NPT(- 1),8)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_5100 = -10633.454 + 47.605* @MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 100.959* @TREND - 2376.596* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_52\_53 = 9101.496 - 4107.606*DUM981ON + 47.952*YPADJ\_ID/JPC + 132.359* @MOVAV(ID0HSPR(- 1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_54\_55\_56 = -1229.509 + 1.503* @MOVAV(ID0YP(- 1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_61\_62 = -32848.930 + 48667.153* @MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.784* @MOVAV(ID0YPS(- 1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_71\_72 = -4314.204 + 1.3872* @MOVAV((ID0YP/ID0NPT),4) + 123.356* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_8100 = 5045.458 + 31.653* @MOVAV(YPADJ\_ID,4)/ @MOVAV(JPC,4)$$

EEA\_ID\_DMANU = EEA\_ID\_WOOD + EEA\_ID\_3320 + EEA\_ID\_3330 + EEA\_ID\_3340 + EEA\_ID\_MFDNEC

EEA\_ID\_GOODS = EEA\_ID\_MANU + EA\_ID\_2300 + EEA\_ID\_2100

EEA\_ID\_GV = EEA\_ID\_GVSL + EEA\_ID\_GVF

EEA\_ID\_GVF = 10955.875 + 64.556\*GFOCWSS - 0.307\*GFOCWSS\*@TREND + 586.317\*DUMCENSUS

EEA\_ID\_GVSL = EEA\_ID\_GVSLAD + EEA\_ID\_GVSLED

EEA\_ID\_GVSLAD = 12300.670 + 6413.479\*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.762\*@MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4) + 3914.063\*DUM911062

EEA\_ID\_GVSLED = -1615.753 + 139882.926\*ID0NPT\*((N - N16A)/N) + 0.254\*ID0YPTXB

EEA\_ID\_MANU = EEA\_ID\_DMANU + EEA\_ID\_NMANU

EEA\_ID\_MFDNEC = -5530.317 + 93.117\*@MOVAV(IPSG339,2) + 57.134\*@MOVAV(IPSG335,2) - 931.302\*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-3),2)

EEA\_ID\_NMANU = EEA\_ID\_3110 + EEA\_ID\_3230 + EEA\_ID\_3250 + EEA\_ID\_MFNNEC

EEA\_ID\_NONGOODS = EEA\_ID\_SV + EEA\_ID\_4200 + EEA\_ID\_44\_45 + EEA\_ID\_GV

EEA\_ID\_SV = EEA\_ID\_48\_49\_22 + EEA\_ID\_5100 + EEA\_ID\_52\_53 + EEA\_ID\_54\_55\_56 + EEA\_ID\_61\_62 + EEA\_ID\_72\_72 + EEA\_ID\_8100

EEA\_ID\_WOOD = 20282.062 + 57.747\*@MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 14712.673\*JECIWSP/WPI08 - 16.909\*IPSG321/EMD321 - 2997.747\*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2) - 21.121\*@TREND

ID0AHEMF = 0.585 + 15.876\*EEA\_ID\_DMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)\*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 17.243\*EEA\_ID\_NMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)\*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4)

ID0CRCROP = 147093.312 + 0.014\*CRCROP + 2133.795\*@TREND

ID0CRLVSTK = -2046767.908 + 0.032\*CRCATCVS + 0.054\*CRDAIRY + 13627.899\*@TREND

ID0EXFP = -315583.954 + 157853.943\*WPI01 + 3601.527\*@TREND + 0.019\*EXPUS\$

ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1\_A + ID0HSPRS2A\_A

ID0HSPRS1\_A = -439.763 - 0.939\*(RMMTGEXIST(-1) - @MOVAV(RMMTGEXIST(-1),4)) + 437.995\*ID0KHU1(-1)/ID0KHU1(-4) + 0.018\*@TREND\*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-4),4)

ID0HSPRS2A\_A = 0.243 - 0.581\*RMMTGEXIST + 572.587\*IPSG321/ID0WRWCC\$(-3) + 0.021\*IPSN32732T9

ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2

ID0KHU1 = ((.997)^0.25)\*(ID0KHU1(-1) + ID0HSPRS1\_A/4)

ID0KHU2A = ((.997)^0.25)\*ID0KHU2A(-1) + ID0HSPRS2A\_A/4

ID0NB = -6.613 + 31.429\*ID0NPT - 0.111\*@TREND

ID0ND = 4.411 + 2.195\*ID0NPT + 1.36e-04\*@TREND^2

$ID0NMG = (ID0NPT - ID0NPT(-4)) - ((ID0NB - ID0ND)/1000)$   
 $ID0NPT = 0.429 + 3.207e-07 * @MOVAV(EEA\_ID,4) + 5.575e-03 * @TREND$   
 $ID0WBB\$ = ID0WBBMF\$ + ID0WBBOTH\$ + ID0WBBCC\$ + ID0WBBF\$ + ID0WBBMIL\$$   
 $ID0WBBCC\$ = (ID0WRWCC\$ * EEA\_ID\_2300) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WBBF\$ = -190.390 + 385.867 * WPI02$   
 $ID0WBBMF\$ = (ID0WRWMF\$ * EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WBBMIL\$ = @BEFORE("2002Q1") * 43.510 + @AFTER("2002Q1") * 108.038 - 314.640 * (ID0NPT/N) * GFMLCWSS + 0.258 * D(GFML) + 0.501 * GF$   
 $ID0WBBOTH\$ = ID0WRWOTH\$ * (EEA\_ID - EEA\_ID\_2300 - EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WRWCC\$ = 11698.739 + 1341.065 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0WRWMF\$ = 9670.5961 + 2016.609 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0WRWOTH\$ = 5189.591 + 1490.171 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0YDIR\$ = -76.327 + 1.083 * (YPAIN + ZADIV + YPRENTADJ) * @MOVAV(ID0YP\$(-1),4) / @MOVAV(YP(-1),4)$   
 $ID0YFC\$ = -7801.156 + 0.763 * ID0YFC\$(-1) + 473.582 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YINV\_R\$ = -10749.547 + 1210.857 * YPPROPADJF + 0.541 * ID0YINV\_R\$(-1) + 635.001 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YP = ID0YP\$ / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YRAS\$ - ID0YSIS\$$   
 $ID0YPRF\$ = 3.347e-03 + 1.000 * (ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV\_R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP) / 1000 - 4.949e-05 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YP\$PC = ID0YP\$ / ID0NPT$   
 $ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$   
 $ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100 / ID0NPT$   
 $ID0YPPC = ID0YP / ID0NPT$   
 $ID0YPRNF\$ = 77.263 + 4.419 * YPPROPADJNF$   
 $ID0YPTXB = (ID0YP\$ - ID0YSIS\$ - ID0YTR\$) / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YRAS\$ = -82.661 + 3.361e-02 * ID0WBB\$$   
 $ID0YSIS\$ = -23.021 + 1.181 * TXSIDOM * ID0WBB\$ / YPCOMPWSD$   
 $ID0YSUP\$ = 104.356 + 1.511 * YPCOMP SUPPAI * (ID0WBB\$ / YPCOMPWSD)$   
 $ID0YTR\$ = -84.355 + 882.568 * (YPTRFGF + YPTRFGSL) * (ID0NPT/N)$



$$\text{ID0YTRF\$} = 24161.449 + 9.674\text{e-}03 * \text{TRF\$US}$$

$$\text{IDWAGE} = (\text{ID0WBB\$} - \text{ID0WBBF\$} - \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}) / \text{EEA\_ID} * 1000000$$

## ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

EEA_ID	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
EEA_ID_2100	Employment in mining
EEA_ID_2300	Employment in construction
EEA_ID_3110	Employment in food processing
EEA_ID_3230	Employment in printing
EEA_ID_3250	Employment in chemicals
EEA_ID_3320	Employment in fabricated metal products
EEA_ID_3330	Employment in machinery
EEA_ID_3340	Employment in computers and electronic products
EEA_ID_4200	Employment in wholesale trade
EEA_ID_44_45	Employment in retail trade
EEA_ID_48_49_22	Employment transportation, warehousing, and utilities
EEA_ID_5100	Employment in information
EEA_ID_52_53	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
EEA_ID_54_55_56	Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services
EEA_ID_61_62	Employment in health care and educational services
EEA_ID_71_72	Employment in leisure and hospitality
EEA_ID_8100	Employment in other services
EEA_ID_DMANU	Employment in durable goods manufacturing
EEA_ID_GOODS	Employment in goods producing
EEA_ID_GV	Employment in government
EEA_ID_GVF	Employment in federal government
EEA_ID_GVSL	Employment in state and local government
EEA_ID_GVSLAD	Employment in state and local government, administration
EEA_ID_GVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
EEA_ID_MANU	Employment in manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NMANU	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NONGOODS	Employment in nongoods producing
EEA_ID_SV	Employment in services
EEA_ID_WOOD	Employment in wood products and logging
ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	Housing starts, multiple units
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0WBBS\$	Wage and salary disbursements

ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBFBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, military, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except farm, manufacturing, military, and construction
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_RS	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total real personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2005 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSIS\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to individuals
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
IDWAGE	Idaho average annual wage
YPADJ_ID	Adjusted total personal income

## EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, US cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, US crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, US dairy
DUM911062	These are dummy variables used in regression equations to capture the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as strikes, plant opening or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM951ON	
DUM981ON	
DUM991ON	
DUMCENSUS	
EMD321	Employment in wood products
EMD334	Employment in computer and electronic products
EMN311	Employment in food manufacturing
EMN323	Employment in printing and related support activities
EXPUS\$	Agricultural production expenses, US
GF	Federal purchases of goods and services
GFML	Federal defense purchases of goods and services
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOCWSS	Federal government nondefense personnel outlays
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2012=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2012=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2012=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2012=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2012=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2012=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2012=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2012=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2012=100.0
IPSG335	Industrial production index, electrical equipment, appliances, and components, 2012=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2012=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2012=100.0
IPSN32732T9	Industrial production index, concrete and cement products, 2012=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment cost index—private sector wages and salaries, December 2005=1.00
JEXCHMTPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with major currency trading partners, 2005=1.00
JEXCHOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners, 2009=1.00
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2009=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, US
N16A	Population, US, aged 16 and older
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
TRF\$US	Government payments to US farms
TXSIDOM	Domestic social security tax receipts
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income

YPAIN	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, US
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJNF	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YPRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
YPTRFGF	Federal transfer payments to individuals
YPTRFGSL	State and local transfer payments to individuals
ZADIV	Dividends